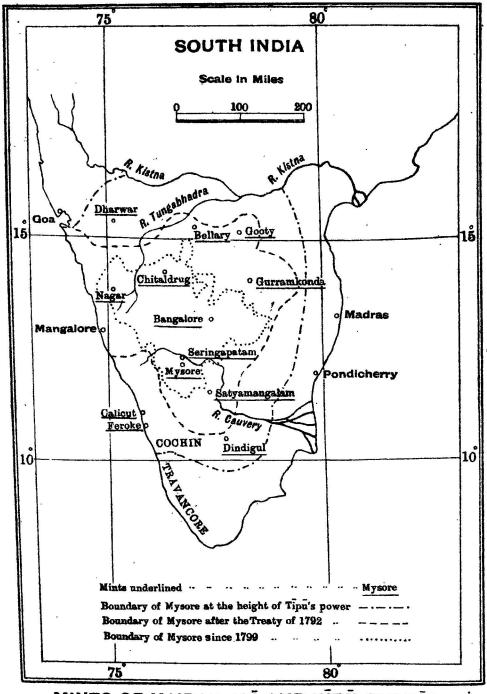
THE COINS OF
HAIDAR ALL &
TIPU SULTAN

J. R. HENDERSON





MINTS OF HAIDAR ALĪ AND TĪPŪ SULTĀN.

THE COINS

OF

HAIDAR ALĪ AND TĪPŪL SULTĀN

BY

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PREFACE.

THIS account of the coins of Haidar Alī and Tīpū Sultān is largely based on the collection of the Madras Government Museum, which, so far at least as the copper issues are concerned, is probably one of the most complete in existence. I have, however, also taken other sources into account, such as the works of previous writers, the large collections of the British Museum, London, and the Mysore Government Museum at Bangalore, as well as private collections. I regret that the notes which I took on the occasion of my visits to the two institutions just referred to are not as complete as I could have wished, and I have not been able to revisit these collections in recent years. The letter M following the number of a coin indicates that it is represented in the collection of the Madras Museum.

In cataloguing the somewhat complicated issues of Tīpū Sultān, I am convinced that, if confusion is to be avoided, the only safe course is to arrange the coins according to mints. In leaving the size of the coins to be inferred from the plates, and making comparatively little reference to their weight, I have perhaps laid myself open to adverse criticism; but as most of the coins were roughly struck there are frequent variations in their size, and to some extent also in their weight. I have tried to indicate the chief variations in weight, without giving unnecessary details in regard to individual specimens.

In an attempt to indicate the relative scarcity or abundance of the different coins, I have perhaps ventured on an innovation in works of this kind. I have, however, attempted to do so on account of exceptional opportunities for forming such an opinion; during a period of over quarter of a century many thousands of these coins, collected from all parts of Southern India, have passed through my hands.

All the coins entered in the catalogue without the name of an authority have been seen by myself, while some of those which are followed by the name of the writer who first recorded the coin, have not come under my personal examination. A good many are recorded for the first time, but it has not been thought necessary to particularize these.

In drawing up the short historical notes which accompany the catalogue, I have been struck by the fact that no adequate account of the lives of Haidar Alī and Tīpū Sultān has yet appeared. There must be unworked sources of information still available in Mysore, and I would express the hope that worthy biographies of these two remarkable men, written by one or more of their own countrymen, may yet appear.

In conclusion, while acknowledging my indebtedness to the various writers who have preceded me, I would specially mention the help I have received from the writings of Major R. P. Jackson and the Rev. Dr. G. P. Taylor, two of the latest authorities on the subject. Major Jackson's ist, based on his own collection, is the largest hitherto published, while the late Dr. Taylor, who applied his great knowledge of Indian Muhammadan coins to those of Tīpū Sultān, has furnished details in regard to the inscriptions and other matters on which I have freely drawn.

My thanks are due to Mr. G. F. Hill, Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, and to Mr. J. Allan of the same Department, for assistance kindly rendered in connexion with the preparation of the plates, which have been printed at the University Press, Oxford.

Madras, March, 1919.

J. R. HENDERSON.

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THE COINS OF HAIDAR ALI AND TIPU SULTAN.

INTRODUCTION.

Many features of interest are presented by the coins of the two Muhammadan sovereigns who controlled the destinies of Mysore for the brief period of thirty-eight years,—Haidar Alī, the illiterate warrior, able in troublous and therefore propitious times to establish a kingdom by his forceful personality and military genius, and Tīpū Sultan, the son, who was unable to retain that kingdom. They are memorials of two remarkable men with whom Britain was frequently at war, issued at a time when the question of European supremacy in India was still in process of determination. But in addition to their historical associations and the light which they throw on the policy and even on the personal characteristics of the two rulers. there are other features which render the coins specially attractive to collectors. Many of them are still met with in considerable numbers, not only in the bazaars of nearly every Mysore village, but also over a considerable part of Southern India, while others again are of extreme rarity. The well-executed figure of an elephant, introduced by Haidar on some of the copper coins issued towards the close of his reign, and continued by Tīpū on all those struck in the same metal, forms a distinctive feature; many of the gold and silver pieces afford indisputable testimony to the decorative value of the Arabic script, and it may be doubted if any coin more attractive in this respect than Tīpū's double-rupee has ever been struck in India. For all these reasons it is not surprising that an extensive literature has sprung up on the subject, and no series of coins issued in South India and few in other parts of the country have been more often described or referred to.

The Mysore table-land during the first half of the eighteenth century consisted of several petty States ruled by more or less independent Poligars or Nāyaks, in addition to the larger and more important State of Mysore, then as now under the control of a Hindu Rājā. To the north the chief powers were the Marāthās, a powerful Hindu confederation occupying what is now the southern part of the Bombay Presidency, with their capital at Poona, and the important Muhammadan State of Hyderabad, ruled by the Nizams who controlled the greater part of Southern India and had practically set themselves free from Mughal sovereignty. The chief ruler in the south was the Nawab of Arcot, who while nominally owing allegiance to the Nizam held sway over a considerable part of Southern India, including the district around Several Muhammadan chiefs, in what are now known as the Ceded Districts, viz., the Nawabs of Cuddapah, Kurnool, etc., and Morari Rao, the Maratha ruler of Gooty, were also at this time feudatories of the Nizām's. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century, Mysore was subjected to constant invasions by the Marāthās, or by the Hyderabad forces, and sometimes by the two

Haidar Alī was born near Kolār in 1722, the son of a petty official of the Mysore State. After serving temporarily with the Nawāb of Arcot he took military service under Nanja Rāj, a minister of Mysore, who practically ruled the State although there

was still a nominal Raja; he gradually rose in favour and after achieving some distinction in campaigns during 1749 and 1751 was appointed military governor of Dindigul in 1755, the first important stage in his career. Promoted to the chief command against the Marāthās in 1759, who before long withdrew from Mysore territory, Haidar rose still further in authority and was enabled to supplant Nanja Rāj who had been virtual ruler for twenty years. Further trouble with the Marāthās arose two years later, but this was successfully overcome and he took possession of several small States, including Chitaldrug, which adjoined Mysore, a period of annexation which in 1763 culminated in the capture of the important State of Bednür, and this Haidar always regarded as having laid the foundation of his rise to greater power. The town of Bednur, or Nagar as he termed it, became his capital and here for the first time he assumed the sovereign right of striking coins. He now succeeded in making terms with the Nizām, but was unable to appease the Marāthās, who only concluded peace when all the places previously taken from them had been restored and a large indemnity paid. In 1766 Malabar was taken by conquest and the Rājās of Cochin and Palghat capitulated. In the same year Chikka Krishna Rājā, the nominal ruler of Mysore, died, and although his son succeeded him, Haidar assumed entire control of the State.

In 1767 the Marāthās again invaded Mysore, and in the same year the British in alliance with the Nizam's forces took the field in what is known as the First Mysore War. During this campaign, in which Haidar showed great military ability, he was able in April 1769 to dictate terms to the British, practically at the very gates of Further trouble arose with the Marathas in 1772, with disastrous results, and once more he was forced to conclude a treaty restoring territory and to pay a large monetary compensation. About this time the nominal Rājā of Mysore was strangled, and as his brother who succeeded him died soon after without an heir, a child was selected by Haidar as a representative, at any rate in name, of the ruling family. In 1773 Coorg was captured, a mountainous province adjoining Malabar, and the latter district which had broken out into revolt was soon after forced to submit. Three years later several of the smaller States bordering on Mysore, including Bellary and Gooty were recaptured, and owing to the defeat of the combined armies of the Marathas and the Nizam, with whom he was once more at war, he was able to take possession of all the Maratha territory south of the River Kistna and also of the Cuddapah district.

The year 1780 saw the commencement of the Second Mysore War, in which Haidar Alī with promised assistance from his former foes, the Marāthās and the Nizām, which, however, never matured, and the active co-operation of the French then at war with England, formed a very powerful combination against the British forces in India. In that year he advanced with a large army towards the east coast and actually arrived within a few miles of Madras, but after some initial success he was éventually defeated by Sir Eyre Coote at Porto Novo in July 1781, and later at Arni. Haidar died in camp near Chiftoor in the North Arcot district, while his army was returning to Mysore, on 7th December 1782, or the first day of the Hijri year 1197. His body was taken to Seringapatam and buried there in state.

Haidar Ali owed his success to great natural ability, and more particularly to ability in war which often reached the heights of genius. He was wholly illiterate and unable either to read or to write, his signature never getting beyond the stage of the initial letter of his name, which is so familiar on his own gold coins and on the gold and silver coins of his son. He is said to have treated his subjects fairly, to have administered justice impartially and to have encouraged the arts of peace; but on the other hand he was frequently guilty of the grossest cruelty. Bowring (Haidar Ali and Tipū Sultān, Rulers of India, p. 113) thus refers to him:— "Whatever defects may be justly attributed to Haidar as a ruler, or in his private life, he was a bold, an original, and an enterprising commander, skilful in tactics and fertile in resources, full of energy, and never desponding in defeat. Notwithstanding the severity of his internal rule, and the terror which he inspired, his name is always mentioned in Mysore with respect, if not with admiration. While the cruelties which he sometimes practised are forgotten, his prowess and success have an abiding place in the memory of the people."

Tipu Sultan who was born at Devanhalli, Mysore State, in 1753, commenced his reign while engaged in war with the British and it may be added terminated it in like manner seventeen years later. The Second Mysore War ended early in 1784, one of the contributing causes being the conclusion of peace between France and England in the previous year; the peace conditions with Tipu included the restitution of prisoners on both sides and the restoration of all conquered territory. In 1783 Bednür or Nagar, which had been taken by General Matthews in January, was recaptured by Tīpū three months later, and he was enthroned here with great ceremony on the 4th of-May, a day recorded on many of his gold and silver coins, and by a strange coincidence also the anniversary of his death. About this time great cruelties were perpetrated by Tipū on the west coast and in Coorg, where large numbers of Hindus and Christians were forcibly converted to Islam. Throughout his reign he showed intense zeal in the propagation of his religion, coupled with a great deal of narrowminded bigotry, in these respects reversing the general policy of his father who always exhibited toleration in religious matters.

In 1786 the combined forces of the Marathas and the Nizām declared war, and peace was only concluded in the following year on Tīpū restoring a number of forts which he had previously captured and paying a considerable indemnity. On his return to Seringapatam which was now the capital, he gave orders for the demolition of the old town of Mysore, in order to destroy the chief evidence of the deposed Hindu Rājās, and the new fort Nazarbār was erected in its immediate vicinity. In 1788 he visited Calicut, and for reasons similar to those which actuated him in the destruction of Mysore, arranged for the demolition of the capital of Malabar and the transfer of his government from Calicut to Feroke. During this period, while his power was at its zenith, he assumed the title of Bādshāh or King and dispatched ambassadors to Constantinople and Paris, chiefly with the object of securing co-operation against the English, but without success. The State of Travancore, on the southern part of the Malabar Coast, which had never been conquered by Haidar Alī, was

invaded by Tīpū at the end of 1789, and as the Rājā of the State was an ally of the British, war once more became inevitable.

In the Third Mysore War, which commenced in 1790, united action was taken against Tīpū by the British, the Marāthās and the Nizām. The British army under Lord Cornwallis took Bangalore in March 1791 and the capital Seringapatam in February 1792. By the treaty, which Tīpū was forced to conclude, Malabar, Coorg, Dindigul and part of the Carnatic, were ceded to England, the Marāthās received the territory between the river Kistna and its southern tributary the Tungabhadra, while the Nizām had certain former possessions restored, including the Cuddapah district; in addition a very heavy indemnity was levied.

During the remaining years of his reign Tīpū did everything in his power to bring about the overthrow of the British power in India, and once more made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain the assistance of the French, sending for this purpose a special embassy to Mauritius. This and other trouble led to the Fourth and last Mysore War, in which, after a short campaign, Seringapatam fell to the assault of the British army under General Harris on 4th May 1799, and Tīpū Sultān was amongst the slain. After Tīpū's death portions of his dominions were divided among the allies, and the Hindu Rāj of Mysore was restored in the person of Krishna Rājā Wodeyar, then a child of six years.

It is difficult to form an accurate estimate of the character of Tīpū Sultān, because the views of contemporary writers, whether English or Muhammadan, are obviously biassed. His cruelty and religious bigotry are undoubted, and he perpetrated many atrocities in the name of religion; he has been justly censured for his excesses in war, though they perhaps never exceeded a standard set elsewhere in more modern times. That he was a brave man cannot be doubted, and while on several occasions he showed considerable military ability, he fell far short of his father in this respect. Unlike Haidar he was a man of education and the changes which he introduced into the calendar, the names of his forts, of civil and military offices, and of weights and measures, certainly display a considerable amount of ingenuity, though by more than one writer they have been held to afford evidence of his insanity. Nowhere else is Tīpū's love of innovation better seen than in his coinage. It has been left to an English writer of fiction to give, in the words of one of his characters, the most favourable account of Tīpū Sultān that I have been able to discover, and while no doubt reproducing contemporary Muhammadan opinion, it is perhaps nearer the truth than are some of the accounts which have been written in an entirely opposite direction. This imperfect notice may fittingly conclude with the extract in question:—

"He was a great man—such an one as Hind will never see again. He had great ambition, wonderful ability, perseverance, and the art of leading men's hearts more than they were aware of, or cared to acknowledge; he had patient application, and nothing was done without his sanction, even to the meanest affairs, and the business of his dominions was vast. You will allow he was brave, and died like a soldier. He was kind and considerate to his servants, and a steady friend to those he loved. Mashalla! he was a great man."—Meadows Taylor, Tippoo Sultaun, p. 450.

COINS OF HAIDAR ALL

It was not till after the capture of Nagar or Bednur, in 1763, that Haidar felt himself sufficiently established in the government of Mysore to undertake the sovereign right of coinage. He did so, however, with extreme caution, for none of his coins exhibits more than the initial letter of his name, and in associating it with Hindu deities he showed remarkable toleration on the part of a Muhammadan; but no doubt he felt it necessary to avoid giving offence to the Hindu population of Mysore which far exceeded his co-religionists in number.

His earliest coin, the so-called Bahaduri pagoda, which judging from its comparative abundance at the present day must have had an extensive circulation, was copied from the pagoda struck in the sixteenth century by Sadasiva Nayak, the first Raja of Ikkeri or Bednūr, who in turn imitated the pagoda of Sadāsivarāya of Vijayanagara (Cf. Hultzsch, Ind. Antiq., vol. XX, p. 307, 1891). The rare half-pagoda (No. 6 of the catalogue), referred to briefly by Marsden and so far as I know not chronicled since, in place of Siva and Parvatī has a seated figure of Vishnu, and was no doubt copied from the 'Dūrga' pagoda, coined according to Elliot by the Bedar Poligar of Chitaldrūg, which again followed a Vijayanagara model in the gold coins of Krishnarāya. The "new Muhammad Shāhi" pageda struck at Gooty (No. 3), was simply a copy of an earlier Mughal pagoda of the same mint which was first coined during the reign of Muhammad Shah, and was reissued later by Morāri Rāo, the Marāthā chief who occupied Gooty before Haidar. Similar Mughal pagodas were issued at Imtiyazgarh (Adoni in the Bellary district), Tadpatri (Anantapur district) and Ganjikotah (Gandikota in the Cuddapah district), originally, in the reign of Farrukh-Siyar. The second of the Gooty pagodas (No. 4) is dated 1198, and was, therefore, struck in the second year of the reign of Tīpū Sultān, who was in all probability unaware of its existence. I have, for convenience, placed it beside the other Gooty pagoda, although it cannot be regarded as a coin of Haidar Alī.

Two types of gold fanam are met with, the first resembling the Bahādurī pagoda and half-pagoda, the second dated. Among the latter is a coin struck at Calicut dated II66 (1752-53 A.D.), an impossible date for this town which did not fall into Haidar's hands till 1766; the date is obviously blundered and it is possible that this fanam was really issued by Tīpū Sultān. Tufnell and other writers have referred to coins weighing three grains or even less, which they regard as half-fanams, but I am inclined to think that these, and similar coins of Tīpū, are really small-sized fanams, with the same amount of gold as the ordinary fanams which owe their larger size to a greater amount of alloy.

The copper paisas with elephant obverse, struck at Seringapatam in the last two years of Haidar's reign, are of considerable interest, as they form the model on which the extensive series of copper coins issued by his son was based.

Under the heading "Doubtful copper coins of Haidar Alī" are included three distinct series, all worthy of special mention. first consists of three roughly executed and undated paisas, two of which were struck at Bellary and the third at Seringapatam; they may possibly have been issued by Tīpū, although their extreme roughness seems to indicate otherwise. Attention may be drawn to the two ways in which the word Bellary is spelt, and it may be stated that no other coins of this mint are known. coins with Kanarese numerals are evidently a reissue of the similar coins struck by one of the Mysore Rajas before the Muhammadan usurpation, which from their great abundance at the present day had evidently a very extensive circulation. The original coins, which are of two sizes, weighing approximately 46 grains and 23 grains, bear on the obverse Kanarese numerals from I to 33 according to Major Jackson, though personally I have not met with a number higher than 32. The significance of these numerals is unknown, but the opinion has been expressed that they may indicate the years of a reign, and but for the awkward exception just referred to I would have felt inclined to attribute them to Chikka Deva (1672-1704), or to Krishna Rājā Wodeyar (1734-1766). The coins, now catalogued for the first time, bear in addition to the Kanarese numerals, which possibly indicate regnal years, the Arabic numeral repeated, which is perhaps an indication of value. On the chequered reverse Haidar's initial T is found, a fact which does not enable us to assign the coins definitely either to the father or the son, but inasmuch as Tīpū had a very extensive copper coinage of his own, it seems more likely that these insignificant pieces were issued by his father, to whose general policy of copying earlier types they also conform. We finally come to the "tiger and battle-axe" coins which were first attributed to Mysore by Moor, and were considered by Marsden to be possibly pattern pieces of Tīpū Sultan that never came into general use. I have catalogued them as issues of Haidar, but there is perhaps just as great probability that they originated with Tīpū, to whose half-paisas, and quarterpaisas they on the whole conform both in weight and size*; their border also is identical with that of many of Tīpū's copper coins. I have never met with a specimen in Mysore, and most of those now found come from Malabar, leading to the suspicion that they may have formed a temporary issue for Calicut.

As already indicated the Bahādurī pagoda is still a common coin, while the corresponding half-pagoda is rare, as are also the Gooty pagodas. The half-pagoda with a seated figure of Vishnu is also a rare coin, and I only know of two other specimens than that referred to by Marsden; there was probably a pagoda of similar type, though no examples are known to numismatists. The Bahādurī fanams are not rare, but the other gold fanams are seldom met with. Of the two dated paisas, the one issued in 1155 is not uncommon, while the later one is very rare. The thick coarse paisa struck at Seringapatam is not rare, nor is the Bellary paisa

^{*}The smallest "lion and battle-axe" coin is only about half the weight of Tipu's eighth of a paisa, and it was possibly intended to represent a sixteenth of a paisa.

with the elephant to right, but the one with the elephant to left is distinctly rare. None of the small copper coins with Kanarese numerals and Haidar's initial is commonly met with, and clear examples showing more than a small part of the die are rare. The "tiger and battle-axe" coins are all rare and particularly those of the smallest size.

HAIDAR ALÎ.

Metal. Number.	Dat e.	Obverse.	Reverse.		
		PAGODA.			
AI I M	,	Haidar's initial ζ on a granulated field. Weight 51'5 grs. Pl. I.	Siva seated with Parvatī on his left knee; in one of the God's right hands a trisul and in one of the left a deer.		
2	***	As on No. 1, but the initial letter reversed	As on No. 1.		
3	1194	محمد شاه ۰۰ شــاه ۱۱۹۳۰۰۰	گ و تي ضر		
		In a dotted circle. W. 41 grs. Pl. I.	On a field ornamented with four-dotted rosettes. The letter is not visible in the only example I have seen.		
4	1198	As on No. 3, but date 119A	As on No. 3.		
Although this coin was actually struck during the reign of Tīpū I have preferred to keep it here, as it is a direct continuation of a peculiar issue of Haidar.					
		HALF-PAGOD	A .		
5		As on No. 1. W. 26'5 grs. Pl. 1.	As on No. 1.		
M		As on No. 1. W. 26 grs. Pl. I.	Vishnu seated; on his right side a chakra (discus) and on the left a sankha (conch).		
		FANAM.			
N	7	As on No. I. W. 5'5 grs. Pl. I.	As on No. 1.		

HAIDAR ALĪ-cont.

Metal. Numl er.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.					
	FANAM—cont.							
AI 8 M	1189	Haidar's initial C	۹۸۱۱ سخم					
		On a plain field. In a dotted circle. W. 27 grs. Pl. I.	On a plain field. In a dotted circle.					
9	1196	As on No. 8.	As on No. 8, but date					
10		Haidar's initial C on a plain field.	کلیکو کلیکو					
3 9 2		In a lined circle with a row of dots. W. 5 5 grs. Pl. I. The date I i i is possibly a if the latter date was the ostruck by Tīpū Sultān.						
		PAISA.						
Æ 11 M	1195	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail. W. 1915 grs. 183'2 grs. Pl. I. As on No. 11. W. 187 grs.	پتن او ا ا ا افر سند On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes. As on No. II, but date					
21-2								
		DOUBTFUL COINS OF HA	AIDAR ALI.					
	r	PAISA.						
13 M		Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail. W. 1877 grs. 1915 grs. 2015 grs. Pl. I.	بلري ضرت On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes. In a lined circle.					

HAIDAR ALI-cont.

HAIDAR ALI—cont.				
Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	
		DOUBTFUL COINS OF HAID PAISA—cont.	AR ALI—conț.	
700	1	FAISA Cont.		
Æ 14 M	1	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail. W. 201 grs. Pl. I.	بلهاري ضرب On a field with dotted rosettes. In a lined circle.	
15 M	; . 	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail. Traces of a lined circle. W. 1945 grs. Pl. I.	On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes. Traces of a lined circle.	
		COINS WITH KANARESE	NUMERALS.	
16		Arabic numerals with above them the Kanarese numeral for (9 reversed). In a dotted circle. W. 21.8 grs. 24 grs.	Double cross-lines with the letter τ in one or more of the interspaces.	
17	7	Arabic numerals		
	i 1	In a dotted circle. W. 20 5 grs. 22 0 grs. 22 5 grs. Pl. I. In some examples the dots numerals are missing. be found inverted in eight	at the sides of the Arabic The Kanarese numerals may ther position.	

HAIDAR ALİ-cont.

Metal. Number.	Date	Obverse.	Reverse.
		COINS WITH KANARESE N	UMERALS—cont.
Æ 18	***	As on No. 17, but Kanarese numerals $\bigcirc\bigcirc$ (11), which	As on No. 17.
19	•••	in the upper position are inverted. W. 22'0 grs. 23'5 grs. As on No. 18, but Kanarese numerals \cap (12).	
20	a e 	W. 190 grs. 245 grs. As on No. 18, but Kanarese numerals 03 (13).	Do.
21	117	As on No. 18, but Kanarese numerals 08 (14).	Do.
!		W. 20'0 grs. 20'8 grs.	
		TIGER AND BATTLE-A	XE COINS.
		HALF-PAISA.	
22 M	• • •	A tiger with uplifted tail standing to right, its face turned towards the spectator.	A battle-axe with edge to left.
1		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. W. 93'5 grs. Pl. I.	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
		QUARTER-PAIS.	
23 M	• • • •	As on No. 22. W. 39'0 grs. 43'5 grs. Pl. I.	As on No. 22.
24	я.	As on No. 22.	A battle-axe with edge to right. In a double-lined circle
1	j	EIGHTH-PAISA	with a row of dots.
	ì		As on No. 22.
25		As on No. 22. W. II'2 grs. Pl. I.	113 011 1101 221

COINS OF TĪPŪ SULTĀN.

The coins of Tipu Sultan exist in far greater variety and number than those of his father. They were issued in gold, silver and copper, from no fewer than twelve different mints, and some of them at least appeared in every one of the seventeen years of his reign. But few mint-names occur on Haidar's coins and as far as is known his issues were confined to gold and copper.

THE MINTS.

In the detailed catalogue Tipu's mints are arranged in the following order:

(I) Pattan (Seringapatam).

(2) Nagar.

(3) Faiz Hisār (Gooty).

(4) Bengalūr (Bangalore).(5) Farrukh-yāb Hisār (Chitaldrūg).

(6) Kalīkūt (Calicut). (7) Farrukhī (Feroke).

(8) Salāmābād (Satyamangalam). (9) Khāliqābād (Dindigul).

(10) Zafarābād (Gurramkonda).

(II) Khwurshed-sawād (Dhārwār).

(12) Nazarbār (Mysore).

It will be seen from this list that most of the mint-towns, which were selected on account of their military or political importance, bear fanciful names specially invented for them by Tīpū, and that only Nagar, Bangalore, Calicut and Feroke, are recognizable on the coins. One of the mints appears under two designations, viz., its own proper name Dharwar and the fanciful one Khwurshedsawād.

Moor (Narrative of the Operations of Little's Detachment, p. 476, pl. II, fig. 6) describes and figures a paisa dated 1217, on which the mint-town is read Benazīr, بي نظير 'the incomparable', a name given by Tīpū to Hole Honnūr in the Shimoga district of Mysore. This coin has not been rediscovered, and as there is some doubt whether the figure was actually taken from a coin I have omitted the mint from the catalogue. The section of Moor's work dealing with coins was prepared in a hurry and contains not a few inaccuracies, hence in the absence of further evidence the above course is probably the best one to adopt.

In the first year of his reign Tipū issued but few coins and these only from the Seringapatam and Nagar mints. In the fifth regnal year the number of mints was increased to eight, and in the following year when Tipu may be said to have been at the summit of his power, the only mint not in operation was Calicut which had been destroyed in the previous year and its place taken by Feroke. During the seventh and eighth years a considerable number of

mints still issued coins, but in the ninth year there is a sudden falling off, as a result of the military difficulties in which Tīpū found himself before the decisive siege of Bangalore in 1792. By the treaty which followed the capture of that city Tīpū lost the half of his dominions, and from this time onwards Calicut, Feroke, Dindigul, Gurramkonda and Dhārwār ceased to be in his possession. From the tenth year to the end of the reign coins were only issued from the Seringapatam, Nagar and Gooty mints, and from the last of these only in copper. In the seventeenth or last year of the reign which commenced less than a month before the death of Tīpū, so far as is known only two varieties of copper coin were struck, both at the Nagar mint. With but few exceptions and these confined to gold and silver issues, the name of the mint regularly occurs on the coins of Tīpū Sultān.

Following the example of Haidar Alī, Tīpū has not recorded his own name on any of his coins, though the initial letter of his father's name τ is frequently met with on the gold and silver issues. It is equally noteworthy that the name of the ruling Mughal Emperor, Shāh Ālam II, to whom Tīpū at least nominally owed allegiance, is conspicuous by its absence, and it is said that an offering of the coins which he injudiciously or insolently made evoked great resentment from the Emperor on account of this

omission.

THE DATES ON THE COINS.

The coins issued during the first four years of Tīpū's reign bear the Hijri date, the numerals as usual reading from left to right, while those from the fifth year to the end of the reign are dated in accordance with Tīpū's special Maulūdi era, and the figures read from right to left. The coins of the fourth year are dated | [(1200 A.H.), while those of the fifth year bear the date of [(1215 A.M.), and it appears probable that the commencement of a new century influenced Tīpū in making the change at this time. The Hijri years are lunar years of twelve lunar months each, while those of the Maulūdi system, which as the name indicates dates from the birth and not from the flight of the Prophet, are luni-solar years of twelve lunar months, with an intercalated or adhika month added at certain intervals. Tīpū in founding his new calendar, as was pointed out by Kirkpatrick in 1811, simply adopted the Hindu calendar in common use in Mysore, which had a cycle of sixty years, and substituted Arabic names for the Hindu ones assigned to the cyclic years and months.

The following extract is taken from an article on the subject by the present writer [Journ., As. Soc., Bengal (New Series), Vol. X, 1914]:—"Several writers puzzled by the difference of fourteen years between the two systems at the time the new one was introduced, have supposed that the term Maulūdī was used in a figurative sense, and that the era originated in the commencement of Muhammad's mission, or had reference to the time when he first announced himself as the Messenger of God. The true explanation was, however, furnished by Marsden (Numismata Orientalia, Part II, p. 701, 1825) who pointed out, that if the year of the Prophet's birth

in the Christian reckoning be subtracted from the Christian year in which the innovation was introduced, the result is 1215. For this purpose Marsden takes the date of Muhammad's birth as 571 A.D., and the first year of the new era as 1786 A.D. (1786 - 571 = 1215); but as we shall see, Tipū Sultān, for some unexplained reason, appears to have assumed that Muhammad was born in 572 A.D., as the first year of the new era certainly commenced in 1787 A.D.

The correct formula is, therefore, 1787 — 572 = 1215.

All writers on the subject since the time of Marsden have, so far as I know, without a single exception, assumed, not unnaturally, that because the fourth regnal year terminated in 1786 A.D., the year 1215 A.M., also commenced in the same year, but this, as I shall proceed to show, is an error and the year 1215 really commenced in 1787. In certain of Tīpū's letters referred to in Kirkpatrick's Select Letters of Tippoo Sultan (1811), Beatson's View of the Origin and Conduct of the War with Tippoo Sultan (1800), and Wood's Review of the War in Mysore (1800), the complete Maulūdī date, and the corresponding Hijrī one, were both noted at the time the letter was written. At my instance these dates have been examined by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, M.A., LL.B., author of Indian Chronology (Madras, 1911), and a well-known authority on the subject. He reports that they completely establish the facts that the months of Tipū's new system were Indian lunar months, that the days of the month were simply tithis continuously numbered from one to thirty, the fortnights being omitted, and further that Tīpu's extra months were without a single exception the Indian adhika months. Mr. Swamikannu Pillai finds that the Mauludi year began regularly at the same time as the Indian luni-solar year, i.e., on Chaitra śukla pratipadā, or the first tithi of the bright fortnight of Chaitra, and that the serial numbers of Tipu's cyclic years, recorded on many of his gold and silver coins, are exactly the same as those of the South Indian cyclic years."

Although an examination of the dates on these letters shows clearly that the Mauludi year 1215 corresponds to 1787-88, yet Marsden, who has been followed by all later writers, makes it commence in 1786, and similarly antedates by one year all the other regnal years of Tīpū Sultān, with but one exception. This exception is the last year of the reign 1227, and concerning the Nagar paisa bearing this date he writes (op. cit. p. 724):—"This is probably the latest specimen of his coinage that has been preserved and must have been struck within about a month of his death; the year 1227 of his era having begun on the 6th of April 1799, and the storming of Seringapatam, on which occasion he fell, having happened on the 4th of May of that year, being the anniversary of his accession." So firmly, however, had the mistaken dates become established, that the late Major Tufnell, in his Catalogue of Mysore Coins in the Collection of the Government Museum, Bangalore (1889), attempts to show that Marsden is wrong and that

the year 1227 corresponds to 1708.

While the fifth regnal year 1215 A.M. commenced on 20th March 1787, the first day of the Indian luni-solar year which was numbered 41 both in the Indian and in Tipu's calendar, the fourth regnal year 1200 A.H. terminated on 23rd October 1786. On making the change Tipū was, therefore, forced to allow a period of nearly five months to elapse between the end of the last Hijri year and the beginning of the first Maulūdi one. If coins were struck during this transitional period they may have been dated 1215 in anticipation of the new era, or it is possible that the coins of 1201 from the Seringapatam, Nagar and Chitaldrūg mints were issued at this time. It is, however, just as likely that the latter coins were dated in error, the die-engraver being unaware of the introduction of the new era. On page 28 will be found a table showing the date according to the Christian reckoning of the commencement of each year of Tipū Sultān's reign.

As the result no doubt of unfamiliarity with the Arabic numerals on the part of South Indian die-engravers, numerous errors occur in the dates of the coins, more particularly of the copper ones. On the coins of 1215 A.M., the date was intended to be written of the but in a good many cases it is it, as in the older arrangement, and some instances occur of a similar mistake in 1216 and later years. In a few coins the date recorded is a mixture of the two arrangements, e.g., of for off (vide No. 292), while errors due to one or more numerals being reversed are not uncommon, such as if is for iff (No. 332).

THE NAMES OF THE CYCLIC YEARS.

In arriving at the names of the cyclic years which are found on certain of his gold and silver coins, * Tipū resorted to two systems in which a certain numerical value is assigned to the letters of the Arabic alphabet. The older of these systems, in use long before Tīpū's time, termed the abjad, ابجبا a combination of the letters ع ب ب , contained twenty-two different numbers, nine units, nine tens, and the first four hundreds, which were consecutively denoted by the twenty-two Arabic letters that correspond to those of the Hebrew alphabet. As Arabic contains six letters which are not found in the Hebrew alphabet, the last five hundreds and the number one thousand were consecutively assigned to these letters. Tīpū being dissatisfied with the older arrangement, introduced at the same time as his new Mauludi era the system which is known as abtath, ابنث from the first four letters of the Arabic alphabet ا ب ن ب , a system in which the same twenty-eight numbers are assigned consecutively to the twenty-eight letters of the Arabic alphabet. These systems of cyclic years were first elucidated by Kirkpatrick and Marsden, but more recently a very clear account, from which the foregoing details are taken, has appeared in the work of Taylor. A reference to any of these writers will show how the numerical value of each cyclic year-name is arrived at. The following table gives the names of the cyclic years for the

^{*}The coins on which they occur are the ahmadi, sadiqi, double-rupee, rupee and half-rupee, of the Seringapatam, Nagar, Calicut and Dharwar mints.

different years of Tipu's reign, though only those marked with an asterisk are actually known on coins:—

Regnal year.	Cyclic year.	Name of cyclic year.
1 -	37	زگی zaki, pure.
2 _	38	عي zaki, pure. ازل asal, heginn ngless eternity.
3	39 .	* jalaū, spleadour.
4	40	dalv, the sign Aquarius.
5	- 41	* shā, a king.
6	12	sārā, fragrant.
7	43	پراب * sarāb, a mirage.
8	44	um * skua, winter
9	45	غرجان * saharjad, a topaz.
10	46	* sahar, dawn.
I L	47	sāhur, a magician.
12	48	* rāsikh, firm.
13	49	* shād, joyful.
14	50	* hirāsat, a guard.
15	51	sāz, concord.
16	52	شاداب shādāb, moist.
17	53	ارش bārish, rain.

NOTE.—The first four regna! years follow the Abjad and the remainder the Abtath system.

Although the later nomenclature did not come into regular use till the fifth year, abtath terms had been invented for the earlier years, and the first regnal year is recorded on the coins as & sakh, glass beads; when the date of accession is given.

THE NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

Two systems of nomenclature were adopted by Tīpū for the twelve months of the year. The first, in which the names follow the abjad system, was in use during the first four years of the reign; while the second, which follows the abtath system, came into force in the fifth regnal year, along with the Maulūdī system of dating the coins. For details as to the two sets of month-names the reader is referred to the works of Kirkpatrick, Marsden and Taylor. On many of Tīpū's ahmadīs, sadīqīs, double-rupees, rupees and

half-rupees, struck after the introduction of the Mauludi era, the following words are found on the reverse:

Bahārī is the name of the second month of the year in both systems, and Sakh, glass beads, in the abtath reckoning, has the numerical value 37. These coins, therefore, record the fact that Tīpū Sultān ascended the throne on the third day of the second month of the thirty-seventh cyclic year. This year commenced on the 2nd of April 1783, and the date of Tīpū's enthronement therefore corresponds to the 4th May 1783, a period in which, as Marsden points out, 'he was flushed with the victory recently obtained over a British Army, on the Malabar coast.' Curiously enough this day was also the one on which Tīpū died sixteen years later.

In several cases two different regnal years are found on coins bearing the same date. For example two rupees (Nos. 53 and 54) bear the date 1216, while one purports to be of the sixth regnal year and the other of the seventh. The difference is simply due to the fact that the first was struck before the anniversary of Tīpū's accession on 4th May in the year 1216 which commenced on 7th April 1788, while the other appeared between 4th May 1788 and the end of the year 1216 on 26th March 1789. A double-rupee recorded by Weyl (No. 42), bears the date 1198, the cyclic year and the regnal year 3; in this case the date is an error for 1199.

THE LETTER YEARS.

The copper coins issued from the Seringapatam, Nagar and Gooty mints during the last four years of Tīpū's reign, and no other mints were in operation during these years, bear respectively the first four letters of the Arabic alphabet. The coins of 1224 carry the letter 1, those of 1225 the letter ., of 1226 the letter and of 1227 the letter . The letter is placed above the elephant on the obverse, while the date occurs on the reverse and occasionally on the obverse as well. In several coins of the Gooty or Faiz Hisār mint, the letter and date do not correspond, and it seems safest to suppose that the former is correct; in a strangely blundered quarter-paisa of this mint, bearing the letter ., different dates are found on the two surfaces and neither of them agrees with the letter.

THE NAMES OF THE COINS.

Some time after the introduction of the Maulūdi era Tīpū Sultān invented names for his coins, on the reverse of which they are usually found, and we owe to Dr. E. Hultzsch (Ind. Antiq., vol. XVIII, p. 313, 1889) the first detailed explanation of these names. The gold and silver coins are called after Muhammadan saints, Khalīfas in the former coins and Imāms in the latter, while the

copper coins, with the single exception of the first name for the double-paisa, which is that of a Khalīfa, bear the Arabic or Persian names of stars. The coins and their titles are as follows:—

The four-pagoda piece or ahmadi, حمدي

Ahmad, the 'most praised' is one of the names of the Prophet himself,

The double-pagoda or sadiqi, صديقي

Sadiq, 'just,' is derived from Abū Bakr adīq, the first Khalīfa.

The pagoda or fāruqi,

Fārūq, 'timid,' comes from Qmar Fārūq, the name of the second Khalīfa.

The double-rupee or haidari,

Haidar, 'a lion,' the designation of Alī, who was both the fourth Khalīfa and the first Imām. Tīpū's father is also commemorated in the name.

The rupee or imāmi,

This name which is derived from the word Imam, 'leader,' is no doubt intended to stand for the twelve Imams.

The half-rupee or abidi, عامدي

This name is derived from Alī Zain al Abidīn, the fourth of the twelve Imāms.

The quarter-rupee or baqiri, باقري

The name of this coin is taken from Muhammad al Bāqir, Muhammad the Great, the fifth Imām.

جعفري The one-eighth rupee or jafari جعفري

This name is derived from that of Jafar al Sādiq, Jafar the Just, the sixth Imām.

The one-sixteenth rupee or kāzimi, كاظمى

This name commemorates Mūsā al Kāzim, Mūsā the Silent, the seventh Imām.

The one-thirty-second rupee or khizri, خضري

The name of this, the smallest of the silver coins, is derived from Al-Khizr, 'the green one,' a saint who is said to have drunk of the fountain of life and in consequence to be still alive.

The double-paisa, othmani عثماني, or mushtari, مشتري

The largest of the copper coins bears two names; the first, which was in use from 1218 up to 1221, commemorates Othman the third Khalīfa, while the second, which first came into use in the year 1221 and was continued in all the later years during which double-paisas were struck, is derived from al mushtari, the Arabic name of the planet Jupiter.

The paisa or zohra,

This term is simply the Persian name of the planet Venus. The paisas struck at Seringapatam, with one exception (No. 121) and those of Gooty show the above or Persian spelling of the word, while those of the Nagar mint and the exception just referred to bear the designation zohrā his the Hindustani spelling.

The half-paisa or bahrām, المرام This is the Persian name of the planet Mars. The quarter-paisa or akhtar, اختر This is the Persian word for a star. The one-eighth paisa or quib; قطب This is the Arabic name of the Pole Star.

The only one of Tīpū's coins on which no name is ever recorded is the gold fanam, and the omission can hardly be due to the small size of the coin, for the designation khizrī appears on the still smaller silver half-anna. These special coin-names first appear on the gold and silver coins on or after the year 1216, while in the case of the copper coins, with the exception of the double-paisa, which bears the designation othmani as early as 1218, the names do not appear till 1221, and, as already remarked, the name of the double-paisa was then altered to mushtarī.

THE GOLD COINS.

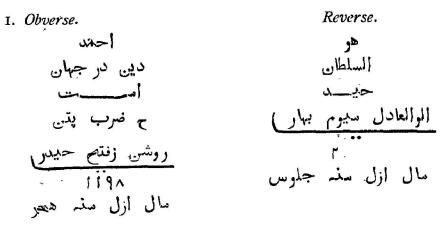
Of the four varieties of gold coin issued by Tīpū Sultān, the ahmadī was struck at the Seringapatam and Nagar mints, while the sadīqī is only known from the first of these. Judging from the very small number of these coins now procurable their issue cannot have been extensive; on the other hand the pagodas and fanams, which conformed to the general South Indian gold currency, were evidently much more extensively coined. Pagodas were struck at Seringapatam, Nagar and Dhārwār (including Khwurshed-sawād), while fanams, in addition to the three mints just mentioned, omitting Khwurshed-sawād, were also struck at Calicut, Feroke and Dindigul. Both Moor and Hawkes refer to a double gold muhr, which neither of these writers had seen, and the coin has not been recorded by anyone else; according to Hawkes it was known as an 'emaumi.'

AHMADI.

This coin, which has an average weight of 211 grains, was probably intended to be the equivalent of four pagodas, as the normal weight of one of the latter coins is 52½ grains. If, however, the weight of 160 grains assigned by Jackson to an ahmadi dated 1198 * (Coin Collecting in Mysore, p. 18) is correct, it may be that when the coin was first issued it was intended to correspond

^{*} Hawkes (Coinage of Mysore, p. 6) in referring to an ahmadi of the same year, states that 'it weighs about 212 grains of which nearly 182 are pure gold.'

to the muhr or gold rupee, which would weigh approximately 175 grains. In any case the coin is frequently, if incorrectly, termed a gold muhr. Three variations in the inscriptions are met with, and for the first of these the following may be taken as a typical example:—



Obv.—The religion of Ahmad is illumined in the world by the victory of Haidar . Struck at Pattan, the (cyclic) year Azal (38), the Hijrī year 1198.

Rev.—He is the Sultan, the Unique, the Just. The third of Bahari, the (cyclic) year Azal (38), the regnal year 2.

The following is the arrangement in the second type:

Obverse.

أحمد

سأل سقم ميدمد

Reverse.

As in the first type, but cyclic year & and regnal year &

Obv.—The religion of Ahmad is illumined in the world by the victory of Haidar . Struck at Pattan, the (cyclic) year Shā (41), the year 1215, Muhammad.

Rev.—He is the Sultan, the Unique, the Just. The third of Baharī, the (cyclic) year Shā (41), the regnal year 5.

In this case the name of the cyclic year occupies a line by itself on the obverse, and the word Muhammad is found at the end of the legend on the same surface.

The following is the arrangement in the third and last type:-

ع. Obverse.

عمو الو المسلمان
Obv.—Muhammad. The religion of Ahmad is illumined in the world by the victory of Haidar 7. An ahmadī struck at Pattan, the (cyclic) year Sarab (43), the (Maulūdī) year 1217.

Rev.—He is the Sultan, the Unique, the Just. Date of accession the (cyclic) year Sakh (37), the third of Bahari. Regnal year 7.

The name Muhammad now appears at the head of the obverse inscription and the denomination of the coin is also found on the same surface. Marsden remarks, with regard to the inclusion of the name of the Prophet, 'it seems intended to stop the murmurings of those to whom the exclusion of the hejrah could not fail to give occasion of scandal, and who might have begun to suspect their sovereign of heterodoxy.' The complete record of Tipū's accession to the throne is now found on the reverse.

The three types in regard to inscriptions given above are met with in the two larger gold coins, including the one just described, and in the three larger silver coins. While the third type occurs in all of these coins, the first type is only known in the ahmadī, double-rupee and rupee, and the second in the ahmadī, double-rupee and half-rupee; but it is quite probable that this list is incomplete.

SADĪQĪ.

The average weight of this coin is 106 grains and it was probably intended to be equivalent to two pagodas. The reverse inscription and its arrangement are identical with those found on the third type of ahmadī just described, and while the obverse inscription remains the same, the arrangement of the words as shown below is slightly different, making allowance of course for the designation of the coin sadīqī, and the various cyclic years and dates which appear on this surface in the four known varieties of the coin.

Obverse.

دین احمد در جهان است رفتی حیدر صدیقی در بنن سال سارا سنه

Obv.—Muhammad. The religion of Ahmad is illumined in the world by the victory of Haidar . A sadīqī struck at Pattan the (cyclic) year Sārā (42), the (Maulūdī) year 1216.

PAGODA.

Of this coin, generally termed the Sultani pagoda, which weighs normally 52½ grains, there are three varieties and the last of these bears the distinctive term faruqi.

I. Struck at the Pattan and Nagar mints in the first four years of the reign, of which the following may be taken as an example:—

Obverse.

بندوم

Reverse.

السلطا ١٢٠٠

العادل سذء همر

On a granulated field.

Obv.—Haidar's initial combined with the name of the mint Pattan, and the numeral 4 (regnal year).

Rev.—He is the Sultan, the Just. Hijrī year 1200.

In three coins of this type struck in the years 1197 and 1198 no mint is recorded, and the obverse merely bears Haidar's initial and the numeral denoting the regnal year. As no pagodas issued during these years show the mint-name Pattan, they were in all probability struck at this city. In the Nagar coins the mint-name is placed to the left of Haidar's initial.

2. Struck at the Pattan and Nagar mints in 1215, and at Dhārwār in 1216. The following is an example:—

Obverse.

As in var. I, but regnal year 6

Reverse.

هو معمد السلطان العسا ه ۱۲۱ Obv.—Haidar's initial combined with the name of the mint Pattan, and the numeral 5 (regnal year).

Rev.—Muhammad. He is the Sultan, the Just. Year 1215.

In the Nagar coin the name of the mint is placed to the left of Haidar's initial, while in the Dhārwār one it is placed below the initial.

3. Struck at Pattan from 1216 to 1223, at Nagar in 1216 and 1217, and at Khwurshed-sawad in 1217 and 1218. As before a Pattan coin is taken as an example.



Obv.—A fārūqī. Pattan (regnal) year 6. Haidar's initial and the name of the mint are combined.

Rev.—Muhammad. He is the Sultan, the Unique, the Just. Year 1216.

In the Nagar coins the mint-name is to right of Haidar's initial.

The two Khwurshed-sawad faruqis show the following inscription on the obverse:—

Obv.-A fārūqī T Khwurshed-sawad (regnal) year 7.

In this case Haidar's initial is combined with the last letter of faruqī.

FANAM.

This coin, which weighs from 5 to 6 grains, was equal in value to one-tenth of a pagoda, and in spite of its small size had a considerable circulation in Southern India, where, apart from those issued by Tīpū Sultān, many varieties of fanam exist.

In all Tipu's fanams the obverse exhibits only Haidar's initial within a lined circle and a row of dots, but there are several slight variations in the reverse inscription. In the Pattan fanams we find

(struck at Pattan in the year 1198), or الم ضرب بتن (struck at Pattan 1198); the first of these arrangements is met with only in the first two regnal years, while the second exists from the second to the thirteenth year. In the Nagar fanams the inscription is similar to the later or second Pattan type, while in those of Calicut it agrees with the first Pattan type, except that the word is omitted and the last letter of the mint-name occupies a line by itself. The Feroke fanams bear only the mint-name and the date, while the Khāliqābād ones have the date in the middle of the field, with the mint-name above and the word خرب below. I have never seen a specimen of the Dhārwār fanam and am, therefore, unable to state the arrangement of its inscription.

THE SILVER COINS.

Seven varieties of silver coin were issued by Tīpū Sultān, viz., the double-rupee struck at Pattan, Nagar, and Calicut, the rupee at Pattan, Nagar, Dhārwār and Khwurshed-sawād, the half-rupee at Pattan and Nagar, and finally the quarter, eighth, sixteenth and thirty-second of a rupee, issued only from the Pattan mint.

No silver coins appear to have been struck in the first regnal year, and only coins smaller than the rupee are known after the thirteenth year. The smallest fraction of the rupee or khizrī, was apparently only struck in the twelfth year.

DOUBLE-RUPEE.

This coin which generally weighs from 352 to 355 grains presents three varieties or types as regards its inscriptions, and as these are identical with those already described in detail in the case of the gold ahmadī, it is unnecessary to repeat them. In the double-rupees of the third type, however, the coin-name haidarī appears on the obverse, in place of the word ahmadī found on the gold coin.

The first type of inscription is found on coins dated from 1198 to 1216, including the latter year, while the third type which commences in this same year 1216 is continued to 1220. Of two double-rupees issued from the Nagar mint, one dated 1200 conforms to the earliest type, while the other dated 1215 also belongs to the first type, but shows two variations on the obverse, the word (Muhammad) being added to the usual word (Ahmad) in the first line, and the word (struck) being placed before the name of the mint in the last line. The two Calicut double-rupees struck in 1215, which differ chiefly in the arrangement of the figures in the date, are of the second type, but in one of them the name of the cyclic year occurs in the last line on the obverse.

In several of the earlier double-rupees both fields, but more particularly the reverse, are ornamented with conventional floral and even cruciform designs, in addition to the usual rosettes composed of dots; in the later coins the fields are plain.

RUPEE.

This coin weighs on an average 175 grains, but an exceptional specimen may weigh as much as 188 grains. It exists in two types, which except for differences to be detailed presently, agree as regards the inscriptions and their arrangement with the first and third types already noted in the case of the ahmadī and double-rupee. In the coins of the later type the distinctive name imāmī appears on the obverse.

The first type, so far as is known, was issued only from Seringapatam and Nagar, in the year 1200, while the later one appeared from the year 1216 onwards at Seringapatam, and at Dhārwār in 1216. A rupee struck at Nagar in 1216, which must be regarded as a variety of the later type, shows the following variations in the arrangement of the inscriptions; it will be noted that Haidar's initial is omitted:—

السلطان الوالعادل دين در حهان روشن السلطان الوالعادل وشن المسلطان الوالعادل معدد المسلطان الوالعادل المسلطان الوالعادل المسلطان الوالعادل المسلطان الوالعادل المسلطان الوالعادل المسلطان المسلط

Obv.—Ahmad. The religion of Muhammad is illumined in the world by the victory of Haidar. An imāmī struck at Nagar, the (cyclic) year Sārā (42), the (Maulūdī) year 1216.

Rev.—He is the Sultān, the Unique, the Just. Date of accession the (cyclic) year Sakh (37), the 3rd of Bahārī. Regnal year 6.

The rupees struck at Khwurshed-sawad in 1217 and 1218 show the following variation in the obverse:—

محمد احمد دین درجهان است است روشن زفتم حدیر امام شید سواد سال سراب خور سنه ۱۲۱۷

Obv.—Muhammad. The religion of Ahmad is illumined in the world by the victory of Haidar τ . An imāmī struck at Khwurshed-sawād, the (cyclic) year Sarāb (43), the (Maulūdī) year 1217.

HALF-RUPEE.

This coin, the abidi, weighs about 87 grains and exists in the second and third types already described for several of the foregoing gold and silver coins, but the half-rupee struck at Seringapatam in 1215, is the only known representative of the second type. The Nagar half-rupee agrees with the double-rupee, issued from the same mint in 1215 and already described, in which (Muhammad) is added to (Ahmad) in the first line of the obverse, and the word (struck) is found at the commencement of the last line on the same surface.

QUARTER-RUPEE.

Of this coin, otherwise known as the bāqirī, which has an average weight of about 43 grains, and was struck at the Seringapatam mint from 1216 to 1224, only a single type exists with the following inscriptions:—

Obverse.	Reverse.
محمل	٦
ه و ال سلطان	مبذم
ميـــــــــــ حيــــــــــــــــــــــــ	<u>با قر</u>
الوالعادل مذم	ج پٽي

Obv.—Muhammad. He is the Sultan, the Unique, the Just. Year 1216 (Maulūdī).

Rev.—Bāqirī (regnal) year 6, 7, Pattan.

EIGHTH-RUPEE.

This coin, the jafari, with an average weight of about 20 grains, was struck at Seringapatam from 1218 to 1226. The inscriptions are still further reduced.



Obv.—Muhammad. Year 1218 (Maulūdī). Struck at Pattan. C. Rev.—Jafarī. Regnal year 8.

It will be seen that Haidar's initial is combined with the name of the mint.

SIXTEENTH-RUPEE.

This coin, known as the kāzimī, weighs approximately Io grains, and was issued from the Seringapatam mint in the years 1220 to 1226. Except for the presence of the distinctive name of the coin the inscriptions are identical with those on the eighthrupee. The following is the arrangement on the reverse:—



Rev.-Kāzimī. Regnal year 10.

THIRTY-SECOND OF A RUPEE.

This, the smallest of all Tīpū's coins, which weighs approximately 5 grains, was struck at Seringapatam, so far as is known only in the year 1222. It bears the following inscriptions:—

Obverse.	Reverse.
السلطنت	rf
دار	خضري
_ ضرب	

Obv.—Struck at the royal residence.*

Rev.—Khizrī (regnal year) 12.

Although no mint-name appears on the coin it may be assumed with some degree of probability, on the analogy of the other small silver coins, that the khizrī emanated from Seringapatam.

THE COPPER COINS.

Copper coins in five different values, viz., double-paisa, paisa, half-paisa, quarter-paisa and eighth-paisa were issued by Tipu Sultan from no fewer than twelve different mints, though only the paisa appears to have been struck at all of these. The paisa, also, is the only coin known to have been struck in each of the seventeen regnal years.

The copper coins, unlike the gold and silver ones, invariably exhibit on the obverse a figure of an elephant, either advancing or standing with its head to the right or left of the field, † and in some of the double-paisas the animal is represented with its trunk uplifted, as if engaged in the act of taslim or salaaming, an action which it is usually trained to perform on special

[■] I have followed the late Major Tuinell in making the phrase dar al saltanat the equivalent of 'royal residence', rather than of 'capital', as it occurs on coins from four different mints.

[†] In the Catalogue the terms 'right' or 'left' invariably refer to the right or left of the observer, and not to the heraldic or proper right and left.

occasions. It is generally fully caparisoned, with an elaborately decorated body-cloth and head-covering, and with metal anklets on all its feet, in other words with the ornamental trappings worn by the animal on ceremonial or state occasions. As a general rule to which, however, there are many exceptions, the elephant in the earlier coins up to 1221 is turned to the left, while in the later ones from 1221 onwards it is turned to the right; the exceptions are most frequently met with during the first few years of each of these periods. The elephant, which in India is generally associated with royalty, is an inhabitant of the Mysore jungles and appears on the 'Gajapati' pagoda, which probably originated in the ancient Ganga dynasty of Mysore, a coin which was doubtless well known to Haidar and Tīpū.

The paisa weighs approximately 174 grains and the other copper coins in due proportion. The special designations appear first on the double-paisa in 1218 and on the smaller coins in 1221.

A reference is made elsewhere to the fact that some of the smaller copper coins bear the title of a coin of higher value, and it has been suggested that this was the result of a deliberate intention to raise the value of the coin. It is remarked by Buchanan (Journey to Mysore, Vol. I, p. 129, 1807):—"The value of the different coins was frequently changed by the late Sultān in a very arbitrary and oppressive manner. When he was about to pay his troops, the nominal value of each coin was raised very high, and kept at that standard for about ten days; during which time the soldiery were allowed to pay off their debts at the high valuation. After this, the standard was reduced to the proper value." It has, however, always seemed to me more probable that the title of these peculiar coins is the result rather of an error on the part of an ignorant workman who was not familiar with the Arabic letters. It seems hardly likely that a purely temporary measure would be recorded on the coin.

By many writers the double-paisa is described as a forty-cash piece, and the other coins in relative proportion down to the eighth of a paisa which is the equivalent of two-and-a-half cash. The term cash or 'kas' was in use in the Tamil districts of Southern India and was introduced in the copper currency of Mysore after the death of Tīpū Sultān, when Krishna Rājā was placed on the throne, probably to make the coins conform to those of the English East India Company. It is, however, doubtful if the term was used by Tīpū, and we know from contemporary writers that the word 'paisa' was then in general use (vide Kirkpatrick, Letter CCXXXIV).

The inscriptions on the copper coins are always of limited extent and are practically confined to the reverse.

DOUBLE-PAISA.

This coin, which weighs from 331 to 352 grains, was struck at Seringapatam and Nagar from 1218 to 1226, at Chitaldrug in 1218 and 1219, and at Feroke in 1218; specimens without any indication of the date are also known from the first two of these mints. There are three main types of this coin:

(1) Those issued from all four mints between the years 1218 and 1221, the latter year in the case of Pattan only, of which the following may be taken as an example:—

Obverse.

Elephant to right with uplifted trunk. Date Aff over the tail. Above the elephant a flag.

.Reverse عثماني پتن ضراب درالسلطنت

Othmani struck at the royal residence Pattan.

(2) Those issued from Pattan and Nagar in the years 1222 and 1223, of which the following is an example:—

Obverse.

Reverse.

As in type (1) but date ۱۲۱۱, As in and the word وأودي coin

As in type (I) but name of coin شتر (mushtari).

(maulūdi) above the elephant.

There is a second double-paisa from the Pattan mint, dated 1221, in which the above obverse (2) is combined with a reverse in which the word mushtari is found, but not the epithet dar alsaltanat (royal residence).

(3) Those issued from Pattan and Nagar in the letter years

1224 to 1226, both included:-

Ohverse.

Elephant to right with depressed trunk. Above the elephant a

flag carrying the letter; but no date.

بتن پتن ضرب دار السلطنت به ۱۳۲۶ مشتری سنه مولود.

Mushtarī struck at the royal residence Pattan, in the Maulūdī year 1224.

PAISA.

This coin, which as already remarked was struck at all the mints, has an average weight of 174 grains, but examples weighing as little as 160 grains and as much as 193 grains are met with. In the earlier paisas, with the exception of the two earliest Nagar ones, the obverse shows merely the elephant and date, but the Pattan and Nagar coins from 1221 to 1223 (both years included) have in addition the word

""" mauludi, 'relating to the birth' and two paisas struck at Pattan in the years 1221 and 1222 the words

""" Muhammad maulud, 'the birth of Muhammad.'

The distinctive letter for each year is found on coins of the two mints just mentioned, and also on those of Faiz Hisar, from 1224 onwards, and as late as 1227 in the case of Nagar, but the word mauladi has now disappeared from the obverse. As regards the

reverse the earlier coins as a rule merely record the mint, with the word ضرب 'struck at', but on Pattan and Nagar paisas of 1221 and subsequent years the special name of the coin فراع zohra, or زهراً zohra, appears, while in those of Faiz Hisār it is only met with in the letter years. In the case of all three mints, during the letter years, the word maulūdi is associated with the date on the reverse.

A Feroke paisa struck in 1216 has the word with the paisa of 1217 has on the obverse, and according to Jackson a Pattan paisa of 1217 has on the obverse and the date along with the name of the mint on the reverse. A Nagar paisa of 1197 has the word with the date on the reverse. The reverses of some of the earlier paisas of Calicut record the word with the port, and in others from this mint the regnal year is stated on the same surface. Undated paisas are known from the Pattan, Nagar, Faiz Hisār and Calicut mints.

HALF-PAISA.

This coin, which was issued from all the mints except Calicut, weighs on an average 87 grains, but variations between 82 and 92 grains are met with. The inscriptions and their arrangement in the half-paisa agree on the whole with those of the paisa, the only important difference lying in the fact that the word maulūdi is entirely omitted from the former, except in the case of the half-paisas struck at Nagar in the last three years of the reign.

The special name bahrām, occurs first on Pattan coins in 1221 and on Nagar and Faiz Hisār ones in 1222 and 1224 respectively. Undated half-paisas are known from the Pattan, Nagar, Faiz Hisār and Bengalūr mints.

QUARTER-PAISA.

This weighs on an average 42 grains, but examples are met with weighing from 32 to 49 grains; it appears to have been struck at all the mints except Khwurshed-sawād. A quarter-paisa from the Nagar mint dated 1198 has the date and the word contact the reverse; the Calicut coins of the same value have no date on either side and merely the name of the mint-town on the reverse.

The distinctive name akhtar appears first on Pattan coins in 1221, but on those of Nagar and Faiz Hisar it rarely occurs till the letter years. In other respects the quarter-paisa agrees with the half-paisa.

Attention is drawn elsewhere to the extraordinary errors which occur in some of the quarter-paisas of Nagar, Faiz Hisār and Khāliqābād, errors not only in the date, but extending even to the name of the coin in the first two of these mints. Undated quarter-paisas are known from the Pattan, Faiz Hisār, Bengalūr, Kalīkut and Khāliqābād mints.

EIGHTH-PAISA.

This the smallest of the copper coins, weighing on an average 21 grains, but occasionally as little as 18 grains, was struck only at

the Pattan, Nagar, Bengalür, Farrukh-yab Hisar and Salamabad mints. It appeared as early as the year 1216 and as late as 1226.

The special name adult, is only met with on the later Pattan and Nagar coins, appearing in the first of these as early as the year 1222, and as late as the penultimate letter year 1226, while the only known eighth-paisa from the Nagar mint was issued in the year 1226. A variety is known, possibly struck at Pattan, in which the name of the mint is omitted, although the word qutb occurs (vide Jackson, pl. II, fig. 405), and another is known without any indication of the date.

THE MILLING OF THE COINS.

While the copper coins of Tīpū Sultān are invariably unmilled, many of his gold and silver coins exhibit a highly peculiar and characteristic milling, similar to that met with in some French coins, and which, therefore, perhaps owes its origin to some of Tīpū's French workmen. It consists of one or two irregular grooves running around the edge of the coin, interrupted at regular intervals by transverse depressions or indentations, in a manner as to give almost a crenated appearance to the margin. In some cases, possibly as the result of wear, the grooves have disappeared and only the crenations remain. The gold ahmadīs and sadīqīs are all milled, as are also the later pagodas issued after 1215, with an occasional lapse; the pagodas of the earlier series are unmilled. The four larger silver coins, from the double-rupee to the quarter-rupee, appear invariably to be milled, and the few doubtful specimens which are met with probably owe their appearance to undue wear rather than to an original absence of milling. Seringapatam rupee of 1219 in the collection of the Madras Museum, is peculiar in exhibiting a coarse oblique milling, similar to that met with in some of the East India Company Madras rupees and their fractions which were struck early in the nineteenth century.

ALLIED COINS.

Copper coins of quarter-paisa size, with an elephant on the obverse, but which were evidently not struck by Haidar or Tipu, are occasionally met with. In one of these which is an obvious copy of Tīpū's quarter-paisas, the elephant is surmounted by a crescent and star, while the reverse bears the mint-name Ganjikotah (Gandikota in the Cuddapah district), and the date 1215 (1800-01 A.D.). In others, the reverses which are always incomplete and usually illegible, suggest that they were struck by some of the Chiefs in the Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts, who struck coins in the name of the Mughal Emperors. One of these bears the date 1161 (1748 A.D.) above the elephant, and if this is not an error as I strongly suspect, it might be regarded as the proto-type from which Haidar Alī took the elephant obverse. Jackson (Coin Collecting in Mysore, pl. II, fig. 484) figures a half-paisa in which the reverse bears the illegible name of a mint and the date 1202 (1787-88 A.D.). This coin, which is not uncommon, has an elephant to right, while a second type exists in which the elephant is to the left; both are possibly local issues of Wallajah, Nawab of the Carnatic.

TABLE showing the date according to the Christian reckoning of the commencement of each year of Tipū Sultān's reign.

Regnal year.	Cyclic year.	Letter year.	Maulüdi year.	First day of Maulūdī year (Hindu New Year's-Day).	Hijn year.	First day of Hijri year.
		•				
I.	37	•••		*****	1197	7th December, 1782.
II.	38		•		1198	26th November, 1783.
III.	39	•••	***	14	1199	14th November, 1784.
IV.	40	·		******	1200	4th November, 1785.
				***	1201	24th October, 1786.
V.	41		1215	20th March, 1787.		
VI.	42		1216	7th April, 1788.		
VJI.	43		1217	27th March, 1789.		*** ***
VIII.	44		1218	16th March, 1790.	, . 	
IX.	45		1219	4th April, 1791.		
Χ.	46	•••	1220	23rd March, 1792.	79.	•
XI.	47		1221	13th March, 1793.		,,,,,,
XII	48		1222	1st April, 1794.	.1,	*****
XIII.	49		1223	21st March, 1795.		***** _
XIV.	50	1.	1224	8th April, 1796.	~	
XV.	51	·	1225	29th March, 1797.		*
XVI.	52	رن ^ي	1226	18th March, 1798.	••	
XVII.	53	ث ا	1227	6th April, 1799.		
•					<u> </u>	<u> </u>

NOTE.—The dates in the column showing the commencement of each Mauladi year are taken from page XCV of the *Indian Calendar*, by Sewell and Bālakrishna Dīkshit (1896).

The interval between the fourth and fifth regnal years represents the period between the close of the Hijri year 1200 (on 23rd October, 1786) and the commencement of the Maulūdi year 1215 (on 20th March, 1787). It corresponds to about the first five months of the Hijri year 1201.

TABLE showing the years in which Gold and Silver Coins were struck at the different mints of Tipū Sultān.

												,	
Regnal year.	Year,	Ahmadī.	Sadiqi.	Pagoda.	Fanam.	Double.	Rupee.	Half-	Quarter.	Eighth-	16 rupee.	32 rupee.	Mions.
` I.	1197	٠.		x.	I, 2.								1. Pattan. 2. Nagar.
П.	1198	1		2, x.	1, 2, 6.	1			•••		9		6. Kalikūt. 7. Farrukhi. 9. Khāliqā-
ш	1199	I		2	1, 2, 6.	I		*	•••				bād. 11. Dhārwār. 11a. Khwur-
īv.	1200			1, 2.	1, 2, 6.	I, 2.	I, 2.			•••			shed- sawād. x. No mint
v.`	1215	I	•••	I, 2.	1, 2, 6,	1, 2, 6.		1, 2	-				on coin.
VI.	1216	2	1	I, 2, II.	I, 2, 7, II.	I	I, 2,	I	1	•••			
VII.	1217	I	I	I, 2, IIa.	I, 2, 7, 9.	1	t, Ifa.	I	I				
VIII.	1218	I	I	I, IIa.	1, 7.	1	I, IIa	1	I	I			
IX.	1219	1	1	I	I	į	1	1		٠.,			
X.	T220	78.		I	1, 2.	I	1	I		1	ī		
XI.	[22]			τ	I, 2.				*1	1	1		
XII.	1222				T ·	•••	•••	1	I	1	1	1	
XIII.	1223			I	I		I			1	I		
XIV.	1224		•••			4		1	1	vá.	1		-
XV.	1225		121	•••	•••					1	1	. <u>.</u> .	
XVI.	1226							•••	. ,	I	1		
XVII.	1227					***	•••	•••					

TABLE showing the years in which Copper Coins were struck at the different mints of Tipū Sultān.

							
Reguil year.	Veat.	Double-paisa,	Paisa.	Half-paisa.	Quarter paisa.	Eighth-paisa.	Mints.
I,	1197		1, 2.	5.			r. Pattan.
II.	1198		6	•••	I, 2.	-	2. Nagar. 3. Faiz Hisār.
III.	1199		2, 6.			****	4. Bengalür. 5. Farrukh.
	1200		1, 2, 4, 6.	I, 2.	1, 2, 4.		yāb Hisār. 6. Kalīkūt.
	1215			1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9,	I, 3, 4		 7. Farrukht. 8. Salāmābād. 9. Khāliqābād.
VI.	1216	•••	I, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12.	I, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12.	1,4.	10. Zafarābād. 11. Khwurshed. sawād.
VII.	1217	•••	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11.		1, 5.	12. Nazarbār.
VIII.	1218	I, 2, 5, 7.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11.		r, 4, 5, 7, 9,	1, 4, 8.	
IX.	1219	1, 5.	1, 2, 4, 5,	1, 4, 5,	I, 4, 5.	- 4	
· X.	1220	ı	I, 2, 3.	I	1 1		
XI.	1221	-	1, 2, 3.	1, 2, 3,	1	- '* -	
XII.	1222	1, 2,	1, 2, 3,	I, 2, 3	1, 3.	i	
XIII.	1223	I, 2.	1, 2.	1, 2, 3.	1, 3.		
XIV.	1224	I, 2.	t, 2, 3.	1, 2, 3.	1, 2,	, 	
XV.	1225	I, 2.	× 1, 2, 3.	I, 2, 3,	1, 2, 3.		
XVI.	1226	1, 2.	I, 2, 3.	A , 2, 3.	I, 2, 3.		
XVII.	1227		2	2		1, 2,	** ! !
•••	No date.	1, 2,	I, 2, 3, 6.	1, 2, 3, 4.	F, 3, 4. 6, 9.		호: 행
	J	1 ***	<u> </u>				

يتر, PATTAN پتر

(The Town.)

The word Pattan is a contraction for Srīrangapattana (Seringapatam) 'the town of the Blessed Ranganātha,' in the southern part of Mysore. Here, on an island in the River Cauvery, has existed from the ninth century a Vishnuvaite temple of great sanctity dedicated to Ranganātha, and as has happened so often under similar circumstances in Southern India, a city in course of time grew up around it. Seringapatam is situated at the western end of an island three miles long, by about one in breadth, and its fortifications, which were originally built by successive Rajās of Mysore who made the city their capital, were extended and greatly strengthened by Haidar and Tīpū. The town was seized by Haidar in 1761, at a time when he was becoming firmly established in Mysore; ten years later it was besieged by the Marāthās, who after a blockade of fifteen months, were finally induced to come to terms.

The town in its long history stood many sieges, but only the last two of these need be referred to. A British army under Lord Cornwallis appeared before Seringapatam on 6th February 1792, and eighteen days later Tīpū was forced to capitulate, the terms including the handing over of half his dominions and the payment of a heavy indemnity. The date of the first British siege of Seringapatam, which corresponds to about a month before the close of 1219 A.M., is of considerable numismatic interest, for thereafter the mints of Dindigul, Feroke (which succeeded Calicut), Gurramkonda, and Dhārwār, were no longer in Mysore territory; indeed all of these had ceased to issue coins in the previous year. At the same time the number of Tīpū's mints was greatly reduced, and after 1219 only Seringapatam, Nagar and Gooty, remained in operation. The final siege, under the command of General Harris, commenced on the 5th of April 1799, and on the 4th of May the fort was taken by assault and Tīpū Sultān slain.

As the capital of the State Seringapatam was the most important of the mints established by Tipū Sultān. Coins of all the values in gold, silver and copper, were struck, and some or other of these were issued during all the regnal years, except the last which commenced less than a month before Tipū's death. The coins are usually of superior execution, yet die errors are not unknown. Two gold fanams with blundered dates are recorded and also an incorrectly dated rupee of 1220. A paisa, probably of 1216, is dated 216, and another of 1220 is dated 1260; a quarterpaisa is recorded by Jackson with bahrām (half-paisa) in error for akhtar, and a quarter-paisa of 1225 is wrongly dated 1224. There is a one-eighth paisa dated 1222, with no indication of the mint-town, which in all probability emanated from Seringapatam.

In the catalogue reference will be found to certain special marks, which occur in addition to the usual dotted rosettes on some of the double-paisas, paisas and half-paisas, more particularly of 1224, 1225 and 1226. One of these, which may be described as an obliquely twisted pointed oval, occurs also on Gooty copper coins of 1225 and 1226. What the significance of this mark may

have been it is impossible to say, but the fact that it occurs on coins of the same years issued from two different mints, appears to indicate that some importance was attached to it.

The coins in all three metals show a border, which was copied in several of the other mints, consisting of a double-lined * circle enclosing a row of dots, the only exceptions being the double-rupee and rupee of 1219, which exhibit short concentric rays arranged in the form of a circular band.

On the copper coins from the year 1221† onwards, the denomination of value is recorded, that of the paisa being zohrā in a single case (No. 121), and in all others zohra. In the same year reference is made for the first time to the new era instituted by Tīpū, paisas of 1221 and 1222 bearing the date and the words the same years and of 1223 in addition, by the date and the adjectival word of relating to the birth.

As regards the gold coins, specimens of the ahmadī and sadīqī are of great rarity, particularly the latter, but most of the pagodas and fanams are not uncommon. Counterfeit fanams, evidently made when the coins were in circulation, are not uncommon in brass, copper, and even in silver. With the exception of some of the rupees and half-rupees, the silver coins are all scarce, particularly certain of the double-rupees and the smaller silver issues, notably the khizrī; , which is extremely rare.

Many of the copper coins are still found in great numbers, but all the double-paisas, except perhaps that of 1225, and the one-eighth paisas, are rare. The commonest paisas are those issued after 1220, and particularly those of the years 1224 and 1225; of the four varieties struck in 1221, the rarest is No. 121, of those struck in the following year No. 124, and of those of 1223 the rarest is No. 128. The paisas dated 1201 and 216 (for 1216) are both rare. The commonest half-paisas are those of 1224 and 1225, but many of the others are relatively common; among the rarer ones may be enumerated Nos. 140, 148, 151 and 153. Of the two half-paisas of 1216 the larger and thinner coin is the rarer. It may be noted that the half-paisa of 1226, a common coin, is always of coarser fabric than the corresponding coins of the two preceding years. Many of the quarter-paisas are still very common, particularly as in the case of the other copper coins, those of the later years.

^{*} In the smaller silver coins there is a single-lined circle forming the inner boundary of a row of dots.

[†] Jackson records a quarter-paisa of 1219, with the designation bahram in error for akhtar. I do not know of any other instance of the special name appearing on a quarter-paisa prior to the year 1221, and the record is possibly due to some mistake.

¹ On this coin no mint is recorded, but merely the fact that it was struck at the 'royal residence.' There can, I think, be no doubt that it is an issue of Seringapatam.

		FATIAN.	*
Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		AHMADI.	
I	1198	احمد است است بر خمان بر خمان ب ب خمان ب ب خمان ب ب خمان ب ب خمان ب ب ب ب ب خمان ب ب خمان ب ب ب ب ب ب خمان ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب	with dotted rosettes.
2	1199	As on No. 1, but cyclic year	As on No. I, but cyclic year جلو and regnal
		(Jackson.)	
3 M	1215	احمد دین درجهان رون زندم حیدر ۱۰۱۵ مال سند محمد On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. I.	As on No. I, but cyclic year in and regnal year

			· ·
Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		AHMADI—cont	
Al 4	1217	UAD!	هو الو السلطان
		دین در جهان	حدد
	٠.	است	تاريح مال صح العادل جلوس ص
,	ı.	. وشمي زفتح خيدر احمد	V
		۱۲۱۰ مراب سذم بتن سال سراب سذم	ميوم بهاري منہ جلو . !
		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
5	12 18	As on No. 4, but cyclic year and date ما الله	As on No. 4, but regnative year ^
6 M	1219	As on No. 4, but cyclic year נית جد and date און and date	As on No. 4, but regnal
		Sadīqī.	
7	1216	مهمد دین احمد درجهان ام	هو الو السلطان
		روشن زندم حدر صدیقی ض	تاريخ مال سخ العادل جلوس س
		پتے سال سارا سذہ In a double-lined circle with	ا ميوم بهاري سنه جلو In a double-lined circle
		a low of dots.	with a row of dots.
8 M	1217	As on No. 7, but cyclic year سراب and date ۷۱۲۱	As on No. 7, but regnal year v. Pl. I.
9	1218	As on No. 7, but cyclic year	As on No. 7, but regnal
10		As on No. 7, but cyclic year and date ارجد	A

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
	*	PAGODA.	
AI TI	1197		هو ن المسلط
		On a granulated field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	العادل سنم العادل سنم In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
12 M	1198	As on No. 11, but regnal year	As on No. 11, but date
13 M	n ·	As on No. 11, regnal year (in error for).	As on No. 12. Pl. I.
14 M	1200	A combination of Haidar's initial ر with the name of the mint يتني. On a granulated field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	
	r	(Hawkes, pl. II, fig	<i>3.)</i>
15 M	1215	As on No. 14, but regnal year b	السلطان العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال العال الع

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse
		PAGODA—con	t.
A		فار و قب	هو مع مد
16	1216		السلطان
		يڌ-ع	حيد الو العادل ١١٢١
		مىڭي	الو العادل ١٦١٢
á		Haidar's initial and the	اً سلم
8		name of the mint are combined as before.	
4.	•	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
17	1217	As on No. 16, but regnal	As on No. 16, but date
M		year Pl. I.	VITI
18	1218	As on No. 16, but regnal	As on No. 16, but date
M		year ^	· 111
19	1219	As on No. 16, but regnal	As on No. 16, but date
M		year 9	9171
20	1220	As on No. 16, but regnal	As on No 16 hut date
M	1220	year • 1	TIS On No. 10, but date
21	1221	As on No. 16 but rooms!	A N 1
M	1221	As on No. 16, but regnal year !!	As on No. 10, but date
	-005	•	
22	1223	As on No. 16, but regnal year []	As on No. 16, but date
ţ	*	year	, , , , , ,
		FANAM.	
23 M	1197.	τ ,	4911
***		On a plain field: in a lined	ميث
	ļ	circle with a row of dots.	ضر پتن
	*		ب Dotted rosettes in the
	[lower part of the field:
`24	1198	As on No. 23.	in a lined circle with a row of dots.
M	-	,, -, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	As on No. 23, but date
			field and on a plain
	7,76		

		, <u></u>				
Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.			
		FANAM—con				
AI	7.00	As on No. 22	fig.			
25-	1198	As on No. 23.	ب ب			
		Pl. I.	ضر پڌي			
			On a plain field. In a lined circle with row of dots.			
26 M	1199	Do:	As on No. 25, but date			
27 M	1200	Do.	As on No. 25, but date			
28	1201	Do.	As on No. 25, but date			
	i	(Jackson.)				
29 M	1215	As on No. 23.	As on No. 25, but date			
30	,,	Do.	As on No. 25, but date			
31. M	1216	До.	As on No. 25, but date			
32 M	1217	Do.	As on No. 25, but date			
33 M	1218	Do. ´	As on No. 25, but date			
.34 ·M	1219	Do.	As on No. 25, but date			
35	1220	Do.	As on No. 25. but date			
3 6	1221	Do.	As on No. 25, but date			
37	1222	Do.	As on No. 25, but date			
38 M	1223	Do.	As on No. 25, but dates			
39		As on No. 23, but Haidar's initial reversed.	As on No. 25, but date VIVI (possibly in error for VIII)			
i	(Jackson.)					

Metal. Number.	Date,	Obverse.	Reverse.
<u></u> '		FANAM—cont.	
AI 40		As on No. 23.	As on No. 25, but date represented only by the figures 17
,	•	(Tufnell.)	
		Double-Rupei	3.
AR 41 M	1198	احمد دین درجهان اســـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	هو . السلطان حام
		م ضرب بتن روشن زفتم حیدر ۱۱۹۸ مال ازل منم همور	الو العادل سيوم بهار الما الله الله الله الله الله الله الله
		On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. I.	with dotted recettes
		In some examples the field, reverse, is elaborately dec	more particularly on the orated with floral designs.
42	72	As on No. 41.	As on No. 41, but cyclic year , and regnal
		(Weyl.)	*
43	1199	As on No. 41, but cyclic year جار and date	As on No. 42.
44	1 1200	As on No. 41, but cyclic year year and date 17	As on No. 41, but cyclic year ال and regnal year اق

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.				
*****		Double-Rupee—	cont.				
AR 45	1215	As on No. 41, but cyclic year 12 and date 1710	As on No. 41, but cyclic year ش and regnal year				
46	1216	As on No. 41, but cyclic year on and date 1171 Pl. I.	As on No. 41, but cyclic year J. and regnal year				
47 M		محمد احمد دیے درجہاں اســـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	هر الو السلطان حياد تاريخ سال مض العادل جلوس س سيرم بهاري سنه جلو سيرم بهاري سنه جلو On a plain field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.				
48 M	1217	As on No. 47, but cyclic year سراب and date ۷۱۲۱	As on No. 47, but regnal year V				
49	1218	As on No. 47, but cyclic year شنا and date ^ ۲۱	As on No. 47, but regnal year A				
50	1219	As on No. 47, but cyclic year נא פוע פאר and date	As on No. 47, but regnal year 9 In a rayed circle.				
		(Tufnell, pl. II, II					
51	1220	As on No. 47, but cyclic year محر and date • ۱۲۱	As on No. 47, but regnal year • 1				
	(Marsden.)						

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		RUPEE.	
AR 52	1200*	احمد دین در جهان	هو السلطان حيــــد
		امــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	الو العادل ميوم بهار) عام مال داو سنه جلوس
•		On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
53 M	1216	محمد احمد دین در جهان است است ب ضرب ر بشن زنتم حیدر امامی	جو الو السلطان حيد تاريخ مال سخ العادل جلوس س
		On a plain field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. II. In some examples the fiemented with dotted rose variety in which the coin a plain rim instead of the	with a row of dots. eld on both sides is orna- ttes. Jackson refers to a is thicker than usual, with louble circle and dots.
5-	4 ,,	As on No. 53.	As on No. 53, but regnal year V

⁽Weyl.)

^{*} Rice (Mysore Gazetteer) refers to a rupee of 1198, but I am inclined to think this is an error as I do not know of any other reference to the coin.

	1		Street Constant
Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
	·	RUPEE—cont.	
AR 55 M	1217	As on No. 53, but cyclic year سراب and date ۷۱۲۱	As on No. 53, but regnal year v
56 M	1218	As on No. 53, but cyclic year شقا and date مرا ۲۱	As on No. 53, but regnal year A
57 M	1219.	As on No. 53, but cyclic year ز برجد and date ۱۲۱ In a rayed circle. Pl. II.	year \
ž.		The only specimen of the an oblique milling.	his coin I have seen has
_58	1220	As on No. 53, but cyclic year and date • (in error for	As on No. 53, but regnal year 9
59	39	(Weyl.) As on No. 58. (Weyl.)	As on No. 53, but regnal year • 1
60 M	1223	As on No. 53, but cyclic year شاد and date	As on No. 53, but regnal year [7]
		HALF-RUPEE.	
61	1215	احمد دین درجهان است ب	هو اسلطان حيد او العادل ميوم بهار
2		روشن زنتم حیدر ضرب ۱۲۱۵ سال مد محمد	ه مال شا سنه جلوس
-	7,200	On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes.	with dotted rosettes.
j	The state of the s	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. (Taylor, pl. I, fig. 2)	

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		HALF-RUPEE—co	mt.
AR *62 M	1216	محمد دین احمد درجهان اســـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	هو الو السلطان حيــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
		ح ضرب روشن زنتم حیدر عابد	ناريخ سال مح العادل جلوس س
		۱۲۲ پڌر مال سارا سذہ	میوم بهاری سنه جلو
	i.	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
63	1217	As on No. 62, but cyclic year سراب and date	As on No. 62, but regnal year v
64	1218	As on No. 62, but cyclic year ننة and date ۱۲۱	As on No. 62, but regnal year A
65	1219	As on No. 62, but cyclic year زبرجد and date ۹۰۲۱	
66	1220	As on No. 62, but cyclic year and date . []	
	,	(Marsden.)	
67 М	1222	As on No. 62, but cyclic year السنة, and date	As on No. 62, but regnal year [Pl. II.
68	1224	As on No. 62, but cyclic year and date	
		(Weyl.)	,

^{*} Taylor (Coins of Tipū Sultān, p. 27) describes an ābidī of 1215 belonging to the tipud type on which the name of the coin is recorded, but it bears the cyclic year (1218) and is, therefore, probably the coin numbered 64 in the present catalogue. The coin dated 1215, which he figures on pl. I, fig. 20, belongs to the second type and is No. 61 above.

Metal. Number.	Date.	()bverse.	Revsise
		QUARTER-RUPE	EE.
AR 69	1216	محمد هو السلطان	7
		مر بستان ح <u>ب</u>	باقر
		الو العادل سقم	۔ پڌي
200	i	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	with a row of dots.
70 M	1217	As on No. 69, but date v [] Pl. II.	As on No. 69, but regnal year v
7 I M	1218	As on No. 69, but date Aff	As on No. 69, but regnal year A
72 M	1221	As on No. 69, but date [T]	As on No. 69, but regnal year's
73 M	1222	As on No. 69, but date [[]	As on No. 69, but regnal year 71
74	1224	As on No. 69, but date PTT	As on No. 69, but regnal year [6]
		Jackson records this coir possibly an error on his part	with the regnal year 16,
2		EIGHTH-RUPER	€.
75	1218	AITI	yèez
	-	فر پت	م سذر جلوس
		In a lined circle with a row of dots. Haidar's initial letter is combined with the name	row of dots.
		of the mint. I have not seen this coin, Jackson, and have assumed others of the same series.	which is recorded only by that it is similar to

		2204 0004000000 2001 000000	
Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		EIGHTH-RUPEE-	cont.
AR 76	1220	As on No. 75, but date • 771	As on No. 75, but regnal year • 1
77 M	1221	As on No. 75, but date [[[]] Pl. II.	As on No. 75, but regnal year 11
78	1222	As on No. 75, but date [[[As on No. 75, but regnal year 11
79	1223	As on No. 75, but date MTTI	As on No. 75, but regnal year 1961
(_	(Marsden.)	
80	1225	As on No. 75, but date afff	As on No. 75, but regnal year of
81	1226	As on No. 75, but date 1771	As on No. 75, but regnal year 11
	1	(Weyl.))
		SIXTEENTH-RUP	EE
82	1220	• ٢٢١	کا ظم
		سلم معمل	•1
		ضر پتی	سنه جلوس
		In a lined circle with a row of dots.	In a lined circle with a row of dots.
83 M		As on No. 82, but date [[]]	As on No. 82, but regnal year 11
	ز	In some examples Haider the name of the mint.	's initial is combined with
84	122:	As on No. 82, but date [[]	As on No. 82, but regnal year []
8	5 ,,	As on No. 84.	As on No. 82, but regnal year 71 (in error for
			(1)
(Jackson, pl. II, 395.)			

-	. —	grant and a complete the complete and a complete a	
Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Sixteenth-Rupee	E—cont.
AR 86	1223	As on No. 82, but date TTT1	As on No. 82, but regnal year [6]
		(Marsden)	*
87	1224	As on No. 82, but date FTT1	As on No. 86.
88	1225	As on No. 82, but date offi	As on No. 82, but regnal year of
i		In the only example of this regnal year is placed in th	coin that I have seen the e upper line of the reverse.
89	1226	As on No. 82, but date 7771	As on No. 82, but regnal year 71
	ř	(Weyl.)	
90	75	As on No. 82, but date [111 (in error for 1751) . (Weyl.)	As on No. 89.
		ONE-THIRTY-SECOND	RUPER
91	1222	السلطنت	r1
	700	,13	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
		، ضر <i>ب</i>	حضري
		In a lined circle with a row of dots.	In a lined circle with a row of dots.
		Double-Paisa	s <u>.</u>
Æ 92 M	1218	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted trunk, date with uplifted trunk, date is depressed: above the elephant a flag, with a star in a central square surrounded by a border of dashes.	مثمانی پتن ضرفب دارالسلطنت
	-[In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. II.	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.

		and the second s	
Metal. Number.	Dat e.	Obverse.	Reverse.
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Double-Paisa-	-cont.
Æ 93	1218	As on No. 92, but elephant to left. Pl. II.	As on No. 92, but field ornamented with dotted rosettes.
94	1219	As on No. 92, but date	As on No. 92.
95 M	,,	As on No. 93, but date	Do.
		A specimen of this coir Indian Museum, Calcutta, has mark near the lower margin of of this surface ornamented w	of the reverse and the field
96	1220	As on No. 93, but date	As on No. 93.
97	1221	As on No. 93, but date	As on No. 92.
		(Jackson, pl. 11, 3	80.)
98 M	,	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted trunk, date if i over the tail which is depressed: above the elephant a flag, with a central star and four dashes in the corners: between the elephant's back and the flag the word of divided by the flag-staff. Pl. II	پتن ضرب On a field with dotted rosettes: a special mark below the letter ش
	1	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse:	Reverse.		
	DOUBLE-PAISA—cont.				
Æ 99 M	1222	As on No. 98, but date مراردي and word مراردي to left of the flag-staff. Pl. II. A variety exists with the a rectangle, and the word and another is mentioned first two letters o عمراردي at Tufnell describes the coin a on the reverse, but this is present a second another is present a second another reverse, but this is present a second another reverse.	by Jackson in which the re to right of the flag-staff. as having the word عثماني		
100	1223	As on No. 99, but date	صردارالسلطنت ضردارالسلطنت On a field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.		
IOI M	1224		On a field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. wo or more oblique pointed which is otherwise plain.		

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	
ALC: (DOUBLE-PAISA—cont.			
Æ 102 M	1225	As on No. 101, but the letter \hookrightarrow on the flag.	1773	
;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;		the arrangement of its insc may be placed entirely below two abnormalities in the placed and	ription. The word شقري and Jackson records wخمة oosition of the date, viz.,	
		mentioned in connexion wit found, usually in conjunct rosette, either near the upper a single dotted rosette is also the middle of the right-han the collection of the India dotted cross near the left the date.	ion with a single dotted ror near the lower margin; o sometimes found towards d margin. A specimen in	
103	1226	As on No. 101, but the letter on the flag. (Jackson.)	As on No. 101, but date.	
		PAISA.		
104	1197	Elephant to left with uplifted tail: above the elephant a dotted rosette. In a lined circle with a row of dots.	پتن نسرب ضرب On a plain field. In a lined circle with a row of dots.	
105	1200	(Neumann.)		
M M	1200	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail: above the tail the date	On a field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle	
			In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Æ		PAISA—cont.	
106 M	1200	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the tail the date if In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	As on No. 105.
107 M	1201	As on No. 106, but date	Do.
108 M	1215	As on No. 106, but date	Do.
109 M	,,	As on No. 106, but date	Do.
110	1216	A variety exists with the above the head of the elephants on No. 106, but date	e last figure of the date int. As on No. 105.
		(Weyl.)	
III M	••	As on No. 106, but date	Do.
		In some copies the reverse two marked variations in size coin the diameter of the in the smaller and thicker coi latter variety the last figure head of the elephant.	ner circle is 20 mm., in it is 17'5 mm. In the
112 M	**	As on No. 105, but date [1] (probably in error for [1])	As on No. 105.
113 M	1217	1	As on No. 105.
114	,, .	As on No. 106, but above the elephant v	ضرب بتن سد ۱۲۱
		I have not seen this collaboration Jackson, and am unable to state the reverse is arranged.	in, which is recorded by tate how the inscription on

Metal. Number.	Date.	Oùverse.	Reverse.
303 (PAISA—cont.	
Æ 115 M	1218	As on No. 106, but date	As on No. 105.
116 M	1319	As on No. 106, but date	پڌي ضرب
e de la companya de l			On a field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
		A variety exists with a pl	ain reverse.
117 M	1220	As on No. 106, but date	As on No. 116.
118 M	79	As on No. 105, but date for [7.6] above the elephant's back. Pl. III.	As on No. 112.
119 M	1221	As on No. 106, but date	As on No. 116.
		The reverse field is someti	mes plain.
120 M	"	As on No. 105, but date	As on No. 112.
12I M	99	Elephant advancing to left with depressed tail: above the elephant مولود معمد	<u>زهرا</u> ضر پڌڻ
		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. III.	A dotted rosette in the right upper part of the field.
	2	1	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
	,	There is a variety on a pla at the same level as the	in field with the ضرب of ضرب

	IAIIAN:			
Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	
		PAISA—cont.		
Æ 122 M	1221	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail: above the elephant		
123 M	1222	As on No. 105, but date for above the elephant's back.	As on No. 112.	
124 M	97	As on No. 121, but date	زهره خرسب پتن	
125	,,	As on No. 122, but date	On a plain field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	
М			صر پذی On a field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	
	The state of the s	There is a variety with the the lower margin of the rev the first two figures of the d the word	erse, and another in which	
126 M		Elephant advancing to left with depressed tail: above the elephant In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.		

Metal. Number.	Date.	>. Obverse,	Reverse.		
	PAISA—cont.				
Æ 127 M	1222	As on No. 126, but above the elephant واودي	As on No. 124.		
128 M	1223	As on No. 105, but date ril and the first two figures to right of the tail.	As on No. 116, but a plain field.		
1.29 .M	,,	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail: above the elephant	As on No. 128.		
		ا و او دي In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.			
130 M))	As on No. 122, but date	As on No. 125.		
	•	The following varieties as (b) first two figures of the o	re met with :—(a) مولود. late to right of		
131 M	"	Elephant advancing to left with depressed tail: above the elephant	As on No. 124, but field with dotted rosettes.		
		مرمرم مولون			
		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.			
132 M	37	As on No. 131, but ele- phant with uplifted tail, and above the elephant	As on No. 131.		
٠	a constant and a cons	ا ۲۳ - وان			
133 M	1224	Elephant advancing to right with depressed tail: above it the letter	۱۹۲۹ پذن مولو د ل زهره ضرب		
	- cation and the same of the s	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. In addition to numerous var of the figures of the date, the are also found on the revers margin:—(a) rosette of sever dots, (c) four-pointed star, (d) Pl. III.	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. iations in the arrangement he following special marks e, usually near the lower en dots, (b) rosette of four oblique pointed oval		

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		PAISA—cont.	
Æ 134 M	1225	As on No. 133, but letter	As on No. 133, but date
		There are numerous variat same special marks occur a	tions in the date, and the as on the last coin.
135 M	1226	As on No. 133, but letter	As on No. 133, but date
		Variations in the date, and s	special marks also occur.
136	_	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the tail a blundered date	ب ب
		Traces of a lined circle and dots.	Field with dotted rosettes. Traces of a lined circle and dots.
137 M	*	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail. No date. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	
•		This coin is also found with	
138		Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail. No date. In a double-lined circle with, a row of dots.	
		HALF-PAISA.	
139 M	1200	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the tail the date	['] پتن ضر
		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	On a field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
140 M	1201	As on No. 139, but date	As on No. 139.

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse. Reverse.
		HALF-PAISA—cont.
Æ 141	1215	As on No. 139, but date As on No. 139.
142 M	>>	As on No. 139, but date Do. to left of the tail. Pl. III.
143 M	1216	As on No. 139, but date Do.
	loo e	There is a larger and thinner variety with the diameter of the inner circle 15'5 mm., and a smaller thicker variety with the corresponding diameter 14 mm.
144 M	1217	As on No. 139, but date
7AT	,	ا المرت I'l and last figure to left of the tail. On a field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
145 M	1218	As on No. 139, but date As on No. 144.
146 M	1219	As on No. 139, but date Do.
147 M	1220	There is a variety with the reverse field plain. As on No. 139, but date As on No. 144.
148 M	23	From one to three figures of the date may be placed to left of the elephant's tail, and the reverse field may be plain. Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date ITT.
		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. III.
-	1	A variety occurs with dotted rosettes on the reverse.

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	√ Reverse.	
	HALF-PAISA—cont.			
Æ 149 M	1221	As on No. 139, but date	As on No. 144.	
		A variety occurs with a	plain reverse.	
150 M	,,	As on No. 148, but date	As on No. 148.	
151 M	7,	As on No. 150. Pl. III.	بهوام پڌن ضرب	
152 M	1222	As on No 148, but date	A dotted rosette on the field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. As on No. 148.	
153 M	***	As on No. 139, but date	بهرام ضر ب پتن	
	-		On a plain field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	
		From one to three figures to left of the elephant's tail	of the date may be placed	
154 M	3,	As on No. 148, but date		
155	>,	As on No. 154.	As on No. 153, but a dotted rosette in the	
156 M	1223	As on No. 148, but date	upper part of the field. As on No. 148.	
157 M	**	As on No. 139, but date print and last figure to left of the elephant's tail.	As on No. 153. Pl. IV.	

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
···········		HALF-PAISA—co	nt.
Æ 158 M	1223	As on No. 156.	ن بهرام ضر پذن
	Control of the Contro		ضر پذی A dotted rosette in the upper part of the field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
159 M	1224	with a row of dots. Pl. IV.	بدرام ابرام فر لسبب پتی In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
16 M		In some examples the reverse inscription was the date inverted. In some examples the reverse inscription was the date inverted. In some examples dotted	ed rosettes are found on the
1	62 —	right of (c) numera other three.	1.

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse,	Reverse.
		HALF-PAISA—co	nt.
Æ 163		Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail. No date. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	As on No. 144.
		QUARTER-PAIS	A.
نام الم الم 1198 Elephant advancing to right. ۱۱۹۸ فرب پتی ۱۱۹۸ In a lined circle.			
		(Jackson.)	
165 M	1200	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the tail the date	پتن ضر
		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	On a field with dotted rosettes.
		P1. IV.	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
166	1201	As on No. 165, but date	As on No. 165.
167 M	1215	As on No. 165, but date	Do.
168 M	22	As on No. 165, but date	Do.
169 M	1216	As on No. 165, but date	Do.
		meter of the inner circle I	hinner coin with the dia- 1'5 mm., and a smaller and eter 10 mm.
170 M	1217	As on No. 165, but date	As on No. 165.
171 M	1218	As on No. 165, but date	
		Weyl records this coin left to right 1714, but this does not catalogue the nor	with the date written from is is probably an error, as he mal type.

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Quarter-Paisa—	cont.
Æ 172	1219	As on No. 165, but date	As on No. 165.
173	,,	As on No. 172.	بهرام ضرب پتن '
			ignation بهرام in error for ekson, who states that a ollection of Hultzsch.
174	1220	As on No. 165, but date	As on No. 165.
		(Weyl.)	
175 M	1221	As on No. 165, but date Irri Pl. IV.	As on No. 165, but the field plain.
		Jackson mentions a var the date is represented only	riety of this coin in which y by the figures
176	,,	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date	As on No Tar
		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. IV.	
177	,,	As on No. 176.	بخار
			ض پتن
N.			In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
178 M	122	As on No. 175, but date	As on No. 175.
179	9 ,,	As on No. 176, but date FFF	Do.
		h market describe	

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Quarter-Paisa-	cont.
Æ 180 M	1222	As on No. 178. Pl. IV.	<u>اختر</u> ضر پتن
•			In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
181	1223	As on No. 165, but date.	As on No. 165.
		(Tufnell.)	
182 M	"	As on No. 176, but date	As on No. 175.
183	,,	As on No. 182. Pl. IV.	As on No. 177, but a four-dotted rosette below the word
		As on No. 181. Pl. IV.	As on No. 177.
184	"		710 011 1-0. 1//,
185 M	1224	Elephant advancing to right with depressed tail: above it the letter	اختراعت
		with a row of dots.	hich the last numeral is
186 M	1225	Pl. IV. Similar variations to those this coin including the	of No. 185 occur also in one with the last numeral with the word اختر. In anonich is incorrectly given
<u></u>		ther the entire date, wh	nich is incorrectly give

Personal Lance	Program to arrest		The state of the s
Metal. Number.	Date	Obverse.	Reverse.
		QUARTER-PAISA-	cont.
Æ 187 M	1226	As on No. 185, but letter Pl. IV. There are numerous variation the numerals of the da	7771
		being:—(a) last figure l	فرب of ب of فرب word ب (c) entire date
188 M	-•	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail. No date.	پتن ضر <i>ب</i>
		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. IV.	On a plain field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
		EIGHTH-PAISA	
189	1216	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date	پتن ض <i>رب</i>
		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	On a plain field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
		(Jackson.)	,
190	1217	As on No. 189, but date (Jackson.)	As on No. 189.
191 M	1218	As on No. 189, but date	Do.
192	1221	As on No. 189, but date	Do.
193	1222	As on No. 189, but date	قطب ضر <i>ب</i>
		have been issued from so	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. on this coin, hence it may ome other mint than Pattan. y Hultzsch and is figured

PATTAN.

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		EIGHTH-PAISA	cont.
Æ 194	1222	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date [[[]]]	
		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. IV.	
195	1224	Elephant advancing to right with depressed tail: above the elephant the letter	
j		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. IV.	On a plain field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
196	1225	As on No. 195, but letter \checkmark	As on No. 195, but date
197	1226	As on No. 195, but letter	As on No. 195, but date
		numerals of the date are while the las the same letter. Neuma	coin that I have seen, in tish Museum, the first two e placed above the letter at two numerals are below nn (pl. 79, 39129) gives a date, but this is perhaps e part of his draughtsman.
198		Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail. No date. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	٠٠ ض _ا ب

2. NAGAR نگر

(The City.)

This town, in the Shimoga district of Mysore, which is situated in the north-west corner of the State, was formerly, under the name of Bednür, capital of the country ruled by the Ikkēri chiefs. The last Rājā of Bednür died in 1755, leaving an adopted son as his heir, and the town was taken by Haidar Alī in March 1763, when the Rāni and adopted heir were both imprisoned. Bednür was the most important of Haidar's annexations, and he always considered that its capture led the way to his ultimate success. He renamed the town Haidarnagar after himself, and intended to make it his capital; it became his family residence, and he established a local mint, where the well-known Haidarī pagodas and fanams were struck, and according to Rāmchāndra Rao (Memoirs of Haidar Ali Bahadur and of his son Tippoo Sultan) also rupees.* Nagar surrendered to General Matthews in January 1783, but was retaken by Tīpū Sultān about three months later, when the entire British garrison capitulated, and since this time it has remained in Mysore.

From the Nagar mint, and in this respect it stands alone among Tīpū's mints, were issued coins from the first regnal year to the last, without a break. The series includes in gold a single ahmadī, several pagodas of both the earlier and later (fārūqī) types, and a number of fanams; in silver there is a small set of double-rupees, rupees, and a half-rupee, while all the copper denominations, from the double-paisa to the eighth-paisa, are met with. A paisa and half-paisa dated 1227, are the only coins known to have been issued in the last year of Tīpū's reign, which commenced less than a month before his death, and no doubt their occurrence is explained by the remoteness of Nagar from the area of the military operations which culminated in the final capture of Seringapatam. In all the coins the border consists of a single or double-lined circle with a row of dots.

Special attention may be drawn to Nos. 251, 252, 254, 255 (two paisas of 1225 and two of 1226) which bear incorrect dates on the obverse. There is also a quarter-paisa dated 1261, probably in error for 1221, and in three quarter-paisas of 1221 and 1226, two of which bear blundered dates on the obverse, the designation zohrā (paisa) is found in place of the correct term akhtar. In my opinion this is the result of an error on the part of the diengraver, rather than a deliberate attempt to enhance the value of the coin.

The gold ahmadī is of great rarity, but some of the pagodas and fanams are not uncommon. All the silver coins are of considerable rarity, the rupees being, however, more frequently met with than the other values. Of the copper coins the double-paisas are all rare, and the one-eighth paisa extremely rare; many of the paisas and half-paisas are still commonly found, but none of the quarter paisas is common. While a number of the paisas struck before 1220 are not uncommon, those issued after

^{*} As rupees struck by Haidar are not known to numismatists this statement is probably incorrect.

this year are found in still greater numbers, and the same statement applies to the half-paisas, which are, however, less common than the paisas. The following copper coins are all of considerable rarity:—Nos. 231, 244, 251, 252, 254, 255, 260, 264, 270, 278, 279, 283, 284.

Metal. Number.	Date.	Dbverse.	Reverse.
		AHMADī.	
AI *199	1216	احمد	هو الو السلطان
		دين درجهان اســـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	ميد
	-	ب ضرب	تاريخ مال سخ
		روش زفتم حدد احمد	العادل جلوس سے
			7
š	-	نگر سال سارا سنه (Jackson).	سيوم بهاري سنه جلو
s.		PAGODA.	
200 M	1198	باخ نگر	هو ن
		On a granulated field: in a double-lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. IV.	السلطا ۱۱۹۸ هجر العادل سنه In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
2 01 M	1199	As on No. 200, but regnal year [**	As on No. 200, but date
202 M	1200	As on No. 200, but regnal year 1º	As on No. 200, but date
203 M	1215	As on No. 200, but regnal year b	هو محمد السلطان العا ا۲۱ه
			دل مند In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.

^{*} I have not seen this coin, and have assumed that the inscriptions are similar to those on the contemporaneous ahmadis of Pattan.

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		PAGODA-cont.	
AI 204 M	1216	ناروق ۲ نگر - سنہ	هو مجمعی السلطان
205	1217	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. IV. As on No. 204, but regnal year v	الرالعادل منه In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. As on No. 204, but date*
	,	FANAM.	1
206	1197	On a plain field: in a lined circle with a row of dots.	<u>۱۱۹۷</u> ضرنگر
207 M	1198	As on No. 206. Pl. IV.	In a lined circle with a row of dots. As on No. 206, but date
208 M	1199	Do.	Do. do.
209 M	1200	Do.	Do. do.
210	1215	Do.	Do. do.
2 11	,,	Do.	Do. do.
212 M	1216	Do.	Do. do.
213 M	1217	Do.	Do. do.
214 M	1220	Do. Pl. IV.	Do. do.
215	1221	Do.	Do. do.
		The reverse field may l rosettes, or they may be ab	nave one or two dotted.

NAGAK.			
Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
8		Double-Rupee.	-
AR 216	1200	احمد دین در جهان اســــت ح ضرب نگر روشن زفتص حیدر	هو السلطان حدید ااو العادل صیوم بهاری عم * مال دلو سنه جلوس
	u.	مال دار صلم هجر On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes: in a lined circle with a row of dots.	with dotted rosettes: in a lined circle with a row of dots.
217	1215	احمد محمد دین در جهان اسر در جهان اسر در جهان اسر در جهان اسر در	As on No. 216, but cyclic year in and regnal year o On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes: in a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
		(Marsden, pl. XLV, fig. d	lccccxciv.)
		RUPEE.	ı
218	1200	As on No. 216.	As on No. 216.

NAGAR.			
Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
`		RUPEE—cont.	
AR 219	1216	can ozan	. 4b
M	1210	دین در جهان روشن	هو السلطان الو العاديل "
		انسب المست و المام ضرب المام ضرب	٧
		زندم حددر اءام ضرب	تار يىخ جلوس سال سىخ سدوم
		7171	100 100
		نگر مال مارا سذه "	بہار سذہ ۲ جلو ہے
1		On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes: in a dou-	On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes: in
		ble-lined circle with a row	a double-lined circle
	l,	of dots. Pl. IV. HALF-RUPEE.	with a row of dots.
220	1215	As on No. 217.	As on No. 217.
	-		
Æ		Double-Paisa	-
22I M	1218	Elephant advancing to right with trunk uplifted, date	عدماني نگر
IVL		over the tail which	عدُماني نگر ضر
		is depressed: above the	دارالسلطنت
		elephant a flag, with a star in a central square	On a field with dotted rosettes: in a double-
		surrounded by a border of dashes.	lined circle with a row
		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. Pl.	of dots.
222	Taga	IV.	
222	1222	Elephant advancing to left with trunk uplifted, date	مشتري نگو ضر
		over the tail which	
		is depressed: above the elephant a flag, with a	دارالسلطنت
		star in a central square surrounded by a border	On a field with dotted rosettes: in a double-
		of dashes. In a double-lined circle	lined circle with a row of dots.
		with a row of dots.	

Metal. Number.	I)ate.	Obverse.	Reverse.		
-	DOUBLE-PAISA—cont.				
Æ 223 M	1223	As on No. 222, but date	As on No. 222.		
224	1224	Elephant advancing to right with trunk and tail both depressed: above the elephant a flag, with the letter and four oblique dashes passing to the angles of the flag. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. V.	مشتری نگی فر فر ۱۳۲۱ مولودی منه On a field with dotted rosettes: in a double- lined circle with a row of dots.		
225 M	1225	As on No. 224, but the letter on the flag.			
226	1226	As on No. 224, but the letter on the flag. Pl. V.	As on No. 224, but date		
227		As on No. 221, but without date.	As on No. 221.		
		PAISA.			
228 M	1197	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. v.	فرسنه ضرب On a field with dotted rosettes: in a double- lined circle with a row of dots.		
		elephant's head.			
229 M	1199	As on No. 228.	ضرنگر ضرنگر On a field with dotted rosettes: in a double- lined circle with a row of dots.		
	·				

N. Strawer and Committee					
Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse,		
	1	PAISA—cont.	•		
Æ 230 M	1200	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail: date	نگر ضو ر نگ		
		In a double-lined circle (without dots). Pl. V.	On a field with dotted rosettes: in a double-lined circle with a row of dots. As on No. 230.		
231	1201	As on No230, but date	223 011 2101		
,		(Moor, pl. II, fig. ?	7.)		
232 M	1215	As on No. 230, but date	Do.		
253 M	1216	As on No. 230, but date	Do.		
234 M	, ,,,	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: date	• Do.		
	1	In a double-lined circle (without dots).			
2 35 M	1217	As on No. 234, but date viri Pl. V.	Do.		
236 M	1218	As on No. 234, but date	Do.		
237 M	1219	As on No. 234, but date	Do.		
238 M	1220	As on No. 234, but date	Do.		
23 9 M		As on No. 234, but date	Do.		
240) }	As on No. 239.	زهر <u>ل</u> ض نگر		
,			On a field with dotted rosettes: in a double-lined circle with a row of dots.		

	-		······································
Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		PAISA—cont	
Æ 241	1221	As on No. 234, but ۱۲۲۱ above the elephant.	As on No. 240,
		(Jackson.)	
242 M	1222	As on No. 234, but date fiff, and the elephant's tail depressed. Pl. V.	Do.
243 M	1223	As on No. 242, but date	Do.
244 M	"	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail: date	As on No. 230.
		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	
245	- ,,	As on No. 244.	As on No. 240.
		(Jackson.)	
246	,,	As on No. 242, but FTTI	Do.
		As on No. 242, but ۳۲۲۱ above the ele-	
		(Jackson.)	
247 M	1224	Elephant advancing to left with tail depressed: above the elephant's back the letter and date	Do.
		۴۲۲ to right of field.	
		In a double-lined circle.	
248	responde to the	As on No. 247. (lackson.)	As on No. 230.
		The second secon	

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.		
	PAISA—cont.				
Æ 249 M	1224	Elephant advancing to right with tail depressed: above the elephant's back the letter	زهر ا نگر ضراب ۲۲۲۱ سذه مولودي		
		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. V.	In a double-lined circle		
		is some خرب of خرب is some	etimes placed vertically on a		
250 M	1225	As on No. 249, but letter 😛	As on No. 249, but date		
251 M	,,	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail: above the elephant's tail the figures 7 [(in error for off) Border doubtful. Pl. V.	As on No. 250.		
252 M	37	As on No. 244, with date PIII (in error for of II) Pl. V.	Do.		
253 M	1226	As on No. 249, but letter	As on No. 249, but date		
254	,,	As on No. 251 (with figures 717) In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	As on No. 253, but date represented by figures 117 and the inscription roughly executed.		
255	17	As on No. 254. Pl. V. This may possibly be a coi and its association with t 1225 and 1226 suggest a la	he reverses of coins dated		

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	
	7	PAISA—cont.		
Æ 256 M	1227	As on No. 249, but letter	As on No. 249, but date	
257		Elephant advancing to left with tail uplifted. No date. Border doubtful.	As on No. 230.	
258		Elephant advancing to right with tail uplifted. No date. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	Do.	
1		HALF-PAISA.	•	
259 M	1200	Elephant advancing to right with tail uplifted: above the tail the date 17	نگر ضرب	
		In a double-lined circle. Pl. v.	On a field with dotted rosettes: in a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	
260	1 2 01	As on No. 259, but date	As on No. 259.	
		(Jackson.)		
261 M	1215	As on No. 259, but date	Do.	
262 M	1216	Elephant advancing to left with tail uplifted: above the tail the date \(\) (\)	Do.	
į.		In a double-lined circle.		
263 M	1217	As on No. 262, but date	Do.	
264 M	1221	As on No. 262, but date	Do.	

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		HALF-PAISA—con	nt.
Æ 265 M	1222	As on No. 262, but date	ربه <u>رام</u> ضر نگر
-			On a field with dotted rosettes: in a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
266 M	1223	As on No. 262, but date	As on No. 265.
267 M	1224	As on No. 262, but letter labove the elephant and date FIFI to right of field.	Do,
268 M	1225	Elephant advancing to right with tail depressed: above the elephant's back the letter . In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	بهرام نگر ضرب ۱۲۲۵ ۱۲۲۵ صولوں مے On a plain field, in a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
269 M		As on No. 268, but letter $\stackrel{\dots}{\smile}$	As on No. 268, but date
270 M		As on No. 268, but letter $\stackrel{\circ}{\sim}$ Pl. vi.	As on No. 268, but date
271		Elephant advancing to left. No date. In a double-lined circle.	As on No. 259.
		(Jackson.)	

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse,	Reverse.
		Quarter-Pai	SA.
Æ 272	1198	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail, and right front-foot raised.	
No manufact in accompany and extraction of the second of t		In a lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. VI.	In a lined circle with a row of dots.
273 M	1200	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail: above the tail the date	
		In a double-lined circle.	On a field with dotted rosettes: in a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
274 M		As on No. 273, but date	As on No. 273.
		(Tufnell.)	
275	,,	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the fail the date 7171 In a double-lined circle.	Do. Pl. VI.
276	1217	As on No. 273, but date	Do.
,		(Tufnell.)	1
277	,,	As on No. 275, but date	Do.
		(Jackson.)	•
278	1221	As on No. 273, but date 171 (probably in error for 1771)	زهرا ب ب ضر نگر
			in error for زهراً The word)
			In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
1		(Weyl, No. 3724.)

NAGAR.			
Metal. Nuniber.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
-		Quarter-Paisa	cont.
Æ 279		Elephant advancing to right with tail depressed: above the elephant's back the letter In a double-lined circle with	اختر نگر ضرب ۲۲۲۱- In a double-lined circle
1		a row of dots.	with a row of dots.
		(Schulman: White-King	Catalogue.)
280	31	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the elephant the letter and to right of field the date FFF	اختر نگر ضربب
		In a double-lined circle.	On a field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
	(Re	port, Mysore Arch. Survey, 1912	2-13, pl. IX, fig. 43.)
281 M	1225	As on No. 279, but letter 🛶	As on No. 279, but date
282 M	1226	As on No. 279, but letter $=$ Pl. VI.	As on No. 279, but date
283	99	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date	As on No. 282, but word اختر (in error for زهرا).
		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. VI.	
284	_	As on No. 283, but without date.	As on No. 283.

5

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse,	Reverse,
		EIGHTH-PAISA	
Æ 285 M		Elephant advancing to right with tail depressed: above the elephant the letter	قطب ضو ب نگر ۱۲۲۱
	ie.	In a lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. VI.	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.

3. FAIZ HISAR, فيض حصار (The Fort of Bounty).

This name was applied to Gooty, an important town in the Anantapūr district, with a very strong hill-fort which rises about 1,000 feet above the surrounding country. Marsden makes the title the equivalent of 'the fort of abundance,' while Taylor who follows Bowring (Rulers of India, Tipū Sultān, p. 210) prefers 'the citadel of grace.' Gooty came under the dominion of the Marāthās in 1758, and was taken by Haidar Alī from the celebrated Morāri Rāo in 1775, after a siege of nine months. The upper fort was practically impregnable, but it is said that the failure of a spring of water on which the garrison depended, led to the final capitulation. The town remained in possession of Tīpū till 1799, when it was captured by General Bowser. After the death of Tīpū Gooty was restored to the Nizām, in whose territory it was included before the Marāthā invasion, but in 1800, Anantapūr along with the Bellary and Cuddapah districts, was ceded to the East India Company.

The coins of this mint consist of an extensive series of paisas, half-paisas and quarter-paisas, issued from 1215 to 1226. On many of them the inscriptions are coarsely executed, and there are frequent blunders in the dates, due to misplaced or reversed numerals, and errors in the denomination of the coins. The three latest paisas bear the denomination zohra, and the letters | , and ; as they also bear dates which are usually blundered, the safest course to adopt is to suppose that these letters, as in the Seringapatam and Nagar series, stand respectively for the years 1224, 1225 and 1226, and to date the coins accordingly. Unlike most of the letter coins of the two mints just referred to, those of Faiz Hisar are frequently dated on the obverse, but the date in a good many cases does not agree with that of the letter year, and in No. 339 different dates are found on the obverse and reverse, neither of which agrees with that of the letter. Fewer errors are met with in the halfpaisas, and those of the last three years bear the denomination bahram and the same letters as the paisas. Considerable difficulties are encountered in the later quarter-paisas, where in addition to numerous date errors there are also errors in the denomination of the coin. Thus in place of the correct term akhtar, quarter-paisas of the years 1225 and 1226 bear the designation bahrām (half-paisa), and one of 1225 is actually inscribed zohra As we have already mentioned, Tīpū occasionally allowed his coins to circulate at a higher value than they originally represented, and the suggestion has been made that the coins referred to in the last sentence were deliberately overvalued. It appears to me much more probable that they are ordinary errors, such as are frequently met with elsewhere among Tīpū's coins, and that they resulted from an imperfect knowledge of the Hindustani letters, on the part of the Telugu or other South Indian workmen who constructed the dies.

In one of the paisas of 1225, a peculiar oblique oval mark is met with, as on some of the Seringapatam coins, although the fact that the coin bears a blundered date hardly suggests that it was

made at the latter mint. The same mark occurs on the half-paisas of 1225 and 1226, on a quarter-paisa of 1225, and on three quarter-paisas of 1226.

In the coins of 1215 and 1216, there is an ornamental border in the form of a wide double-lined circle enclosing groups of four-dotted flowers. Commencing with 1216, in which year both types of border occur, and continuing to the last year, the border consists of the usual double-lined circle enclosing a row of dots.

Gooty was the seat of a mint before it was occupied by Haidar and Tīpū, and gold pagodas were previously struck by the Marāthās in the name of Muhammad Shāh, in imitation of what are apparently true Mughal pagodas appearing first in the reign of Farrukh-Siyar. These 'old Muhammad Shāhi pagodas,' as they were termed, appear to have had an extensive local circulation, and were succeeded by the 'new Muhammad Shāhi pagodas' struck in the first place by Haidar, but continued by Tīpū. Two of these coins are recorded in this catalogue under the issues of Haidar, although one of them, which is there classified for convenience, must from its date have been struck during the reign of Tīpū. It was probably struck without Tīpū's knowledge, and as it does not conform to his general policy in regard to coins was perhaps soon suppressed.

Many of the coins of Faiz Hisār are still fairly common, more particularly the paisas of 1216 (with elephant to right), of 1217, 1221 and 1222, and the half-paisas of 1216 (both borders), 1217, 1218, 1221, 1222 and 1223; the later paisas and half-paisas from 1223 onwards, with the exception of No. 314, are all rare, yet several of the quarter-paisas of the same period are not uncommon. The quarter-paisas issued before 1222 are all rare.

FAIZ HISĀR.

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		PAISA.	
Æ 286 M	1215	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date of []. In a wide double-lined circle enclosing 4-dotted resettes. Pl. VI.	حصار فیض فرب ضرب On a field with dotted rosettes. In a wide double-lined circle enclosing 4-dotted rosettes.
287 M	1216	As on No. 286, but date and a double-lined border with a single row of dots. Pl. VI.	As on No. 286.

FAIZ HISĀR.

		ü .		
Meta). Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Re verse ,	
		PAISA—cont.		
Æ 288 M	1216	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail: above the tail the date \[\][\][\]	حصار فیض	
		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	ضر On a field with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle	
289 M	1217	As on No. 288, but date	with a row of dots. As on No. 288.	
290	1218	As on No. 288, but date	Do.	
291 M	377	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the elephant's head the date A[[]]	Do.	
		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. VI.		
2 92	1220	As on No. 288, but date	Do.	
	,	(Hultzsçh.)		
293 M	1221	As on No. 288, but above the elephant's back the date [[[]]]	Do.	
2 94	>,	As on No. 291, but above the elephant the date	Do.	
	(Jackson.)			

		0 0 000	
Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
`	<u></u>	PAISA—cont.	
Æ 295 M	1221	As on No. 288, but above the elephant the date	As on No. 288. Pl. VI.
296 M	1222	As on No. 288, but above the elephant the date	Do.
297	**	As on No. 288, but above the elephant the date	Do.
298	,,	As on No. 291, but above the elephant the date	As on No. 288, but a plain field.
		(jackson.)	
299 M	1224	Elephant advancing to right with tail depressed: above the elephant the letter	مولود ر ې زهره ضي ديض حصار
j		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. VI.	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
300	,,,	As on No. 299.	As on No. 299, but date ۱۳ (in error for ۱۳ (i) placed above the word مولودي
	1 ; '	(Jackson.)	ž.
301 M	1225	As on No. 299, but above the elephant the letter and above this the date ۳۲۱ (in error for ۵۲۲۱) Pl. VI.	As on No. 299, but date المرادة (in error for هراد) placeda bove the word مرادي and a special pointed oval mark near the lower margin.
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

		VOLUM 1947 MODEL (COLUMN 1997) 1941 1941 1941 1941 1941 1941 1941 194	The state of the s
Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse,	Reverse.
		PAISA—cont.	
Æ) 302	. 1226	As on No. 299, but above the elephant the letter and the date	As on No. 299, but date
,		(Jackson.)	
303	23	As on No. 302, but date fff (in error for 1771) above the letter.	As on No. 302.*
	•	(British Museum	.) .
304		Elephant advancing to right. No date. In a double-lined circle.	As on No. 288.
	'	(Jackson.)	l
		HALF-PAISA	
305 M	1215	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date	حصار فیض ضرب
		In a wide double-lined circle enclosing 4-dotted rosettes.	In a wide double-lined
306 M	1216	As on No. 305, but date	As on No. 305.
307 M	,,,	As on No. 306, but in a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	As on No. 306, but in a double-lined circle with a row of dots. A dotted rosette in the loop of the فيف of
308 M	1217	As on No. 307, but date	As on No. 307.
		5	

^{*} This is conjecture, as in the only coin I have seen the reverse is almost illegible.

Metal. Nomber.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
4		HALF-PAISA—c	cont.
Æ 309	1217	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date	As on No. 307.
		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	
310 M	1218	As on No. 307, but date	. Do.
311 M	1221	As on No. 309, but date	Do.
312 M	f222	As on No. 309, but date	Do.
313	,,	As on No. 307, but date	Do.
		(Jackson.)	
314 M	1223	As on No. 309, but date	Do.
315 M	1224	with uplifted tail: above the elephant the letter! In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. Pl.	۱ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲ ۲
		VI.	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
316 M	1225	with depressed tail: above the elephant the letter	۱۶۱ه بهرام ض
	The state of the s	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. VI.	نیف حصار Date ۱۱۱ (in error for ۱۲۱۱)
			Appointed oval mark near the lower margin. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
	*		

FĀIZ HISĀR.

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse,
		HALF-PAISA—	cont.
Æ 317 M	1225	As on No. 316, but above the letter — the date	As on No. 316, but date [7] (in error for bill) Pl. VI.
318 M	1226	As on No. 316, but above the elephant the letter and above this the date [[[]]] (in error for [[]]]) Pl. VI.	As on No. 316, but no date visible on the specimens examined.
3 19		Elephant advancing to right. No date. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	As on No. 307.
		(Jackson.)	
		QUARTER-PAISA	1. 8
320	1215	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date	حصار <u>فیض</u>
		In a wide double-lined circle enclosing 4-dotted rosettes.	In a wide double-lined circle enclosing 4-dott-ed rosettes.
321	,,	As on No. 320, but date	As on No. 320.
		(Jackson.)	,
322 M	1216	As on No. 320, but date	Do.
323	>>	As on No. 322. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	As on No. 320, but a dotted rosette in the loop of the فيف of الله In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
× Z			(
	,	Quarter-Paisa-	-cont.
Æ 324	1217	As on No. 323, but date	As on No. 323.
325	**	Elephant advancing wight with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date	Do.
		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. (Jackson.)	
		. 2 10 20	Do.
326	1222	As on No. 325, but date	50.
327	,,	As on No. 325, but date	Do.
,		(Jackson.)	l
328	"	As on No. 325, but date	Do
329	97	As on No. 326.	اختر ضر فیض حدار
	a delantina proprieta de la constanta de la co		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
3 30	1223	As on No. 325, but date	As on No. 323
33I M.	,,	As on No. 325, but date rill (in error for rill) and the elephant's tail depressed. Pl. VI.	Do.
332	, ,,	As on No. 325, but date "1171 (in error for FTTI) Pl. VI.	Do.

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse,
and and a		Quarter-Paisa-	-cont.
Æ 333	1224	Elephant advancing to right with depressed tail: above the elephant the letter In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	اختر ض اختر ض نیض حصار نیض حصار In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
334	1225	As on No. 333, but above the elephant the letter	As on No. 333, the date Prining error for a rill In some specimens the date appears to be
335	**	As on No. 334. (Jackson.)	As on No. 334, but value of coin زهره (in error for
226	<i>(</i>	Do.	i A
336 M.	>	Pl. VII.	As on No. 333, but date المرام (in error for and value of coin اختر (in error for بهرام)
337	53	Do.	As on No. 336, but ضر of to right of field and a pointed oval mark near the lower margin.
338	77	Do. Pl. VII.	As on No. 333, but date ه ۱۹۱ (in error for ه ۱۹۱۱) and value of coin بهرام (in error for
339),	As on No 334, but date [FFI(in error for offi) above the letter.	As on No. 333, the date FITI in error for off!

Metal. Number.	Pate:	Obverse	Reverse.
		Quarter-Paisa-	-cont.
Æ 340	1225	As on No. 339	As on No. 329.
341	,,	As on No. 334.	As on No. 323.
342 M.	1226	As on No. 333, but above the elephant the letter $\stackrel{\dots}{\sim}$ Pl. VII.	As on No. 329, but a pointed oval mark near the lower margin.
343	3)	As on No 342, but date	As on No. 329.
1		(Tufnell.)	I
344	,,	As on No. 343.	As on No. 329, but value of coin بهزام (in error for
345 M.	**	As on No. 342, but date firs (in error for 1851) above the letter. Pl. VII.	As on No. 342.
		In some copies the two dots a	bove the letter are omitted.
3,46	;;	As on No. 342, but date 7711 (in error for 7771) above the letter.	Do.
		(Weyl.)	
347	?	Elephant advancing to right: above the elephant [.r.r.]	As on No. 329.
348	, 3	with unlifted tail: above	As on No. 320, but inscription blundered. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.

Metal. Number.	Date	Obverse.	Reverse.
S		Quarter-Paisa	-cont.
Æ 349	?	As on No. 348, but above the elephant the figures	As on No. 348.
		In a lined circle.	
350	í	As on No. 348, but elephant's tail depressed and above the elephant	Do.
351 M.		Elephant advancing to right No date. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	
-		Jackson mentions a variety on the obverse not enclosi	

4. BENGALÜR بذگلور

(Bengalūru, the City of Beans.)

Bangalore, the chief town of the district of the same name, is the largest city in Mysore State, and now includes an important British cantonment. It was long celebrated for its fort, which originally composed of earth was rebuilt in stone and greatly strengthened by Haider Alī, in the first year of his reign. Bangalore was a favourite residence of Tīpū, from whom it was taken by Lord Cornwallis on 21st March 1791, after a siege of seventeen days. The town was restored to Tīpū at the peace of 1792, when he dismantled the fort, but it was again rebuilt after his death, under the direction of Purnaiva. Dīwān of Krishnarājā.

Copper paisas, half-paisas, quarter-paisas and one-eighth paisas were struck at Bangalore between the fourth and ninth regnal years of Tīpū Sultān. The latest coins are dated 1219, a year which actually commenced fourteen days after the capture of Bangalore, but the town was restored to Tīpū by the treaty of Seringapatam, on 23rd February 1792, about a month before the close of 1219, and in all probability the coins of this year were issued during this period. Although Bangalore was held by Tīpū from 1792 to his death, all local coinage seems to have ceased after the year 1219, an apparent exception being the half-paisa dated 1222 (No. 370), which is more likely to be the result of some mixture of dies through error, than an evidence that coins were struck at Bangalore in the year recorded on this specimen. It is conceivable that in this case a discarded reverse die of Bangalore, got mixed up with a half-paisa obverse of Seringapatam or some other mint.

In all the coins of the Bangalore mint the inscription on the reverse is carefully executed, and the border on this side is the usual double-lined circle enclosing a row of dots. The elephant on the obverse is less satisfactory, and with the single exception of a half-paisa of 1215, in which the dots are present, is enclosed in a plain double-lined circle.

Several of the half-paisas and quarter-paisas of this mint are still commonly met with, but all the paisas and one-eighth paisas are more or less rare; among the special rarities may be mentioned Nos. 363, 365, 370, 373 and 382. The coins of the first two years and of the last year are less common than those of the intermediate period.

BENGALUR.

			*
Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
*		PAISA.	
Æ-352 M	1200	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail: above the tail the date ' In a double-lined circle.	مر بنگلور On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
353 M	1)	As on No. 352, but date (probably in error for	As on No. 352.
354 M	1215	As on No. 352, but date	Do,
355	"	As on No. 352, but date	Do.
356 M	1216	As on No. 352, but date Pl. VII.	Do.
357	"	As on No. 352, but date • [1] (in error for [5])	Do.
358 M	1217	Elephant advancing to left with the tail bent forward over the back: above the tail the date 4 15 In a double-lined circle.	Do. Pl. VII.
359 M	1218	As on No. 358, but date	Do.
360	- 27	As on No. 352, but date	Do.
		(Jackson.)	•
361 M	1219	As on No. 358, but date	Do.

Moor records this coin as a paisa of 1210, but in his Pl. I, fig. 12, the date is wrongly shown as 1211.

BENGALŪR.

		1	
Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Half-Paisa.	
Æ 362 M	1215	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail: above the tail the date	رہنگلوں ضر
	-	In a double-lined circle.	On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes.
		Pl. VII.	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
363 M	39	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the tail the date off In a double-lined circle with a row of dots,	As on No. 362.
364 M	1216	As on No. 362, but date	Do.
365	,,	As on No. 362, but date	Do.
	· .	(Jackson.)	
366 M	,,	As on No. 363, but date "" and a double-lined circle (without dots).	Do.
367 M	1217	As on No. 366, but date	Do.
368 M	1218	As on No. 366, but date	Do.
369 M	1219	As on No. 366, but date.	Do.
370 M	?	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date	Do.
		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	
		The date 1222 is an unlik Bengalür mint. An obverse probably got mixed up with reverse from Bengalür.	ely one for an issue of the from some other mint has an older and discarded.
	·		

BENGALŪR.

ī			
Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		HALF-PAISA—co	ont.
Æ 371		Elephant advancing to right No date. In a double-lined circle.	As on No. 362.
}	-	(Tufnell.)	l
		Quarter-Pais.	Α.
372	1200	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail: above the tail the date	بنگلور ص
373	n	In a double-lined circle. As on No. 372, but date [[] (in error for [] • •)	On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. As on No. 372.
	1,	(Schulman: White-King	Catalogue.)*
374 M	1215	As on No. 372, but date	Do.
375 M	1216	As on No. 372, but date	Do.
376	,,	As on No. 372, but date	Do.
	1	(Jackson.)	-
377	,,	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the tail the date 7111	Do.
		In a double-lined circle.	
378 M	1217	As on No. 377, but date	Do.
379 M	1218	As on No. 377, but date	Do.
	The second	- No gree of the Catalanna I	

^{*} This coin, No. 5132 of the Catalogue, was described as of date 1221. Through the courtesy of M. Schulman I was able to examine it and found the date to be 1210, as described above.

BENGALŪR.

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	
	QUARTER-PAISA—cont.			
Æ 380 M	1219	As on No. 377, but date	As on No. 372.	
381		As on No. 372, but no date.	Do.	
	*.	(Jackson.)		
		EIGHTH-PAIS	A.	
382	1216	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail: above the tail the date	بنگلور ف	
		In a double-lined circle.	On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	
(Jackson.)				
383 M	1218	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the tail the date ^ []	As on No. 382. Pl. VII.	
		In a double-lined circle.		
384	1219	As on No. 383, but date	Do.	

فرخياب حصار FARRUKH-YAB HISAR فرخياب

(The fort felicitously acquired.)

This term was applied to Chitaldrug, situated at the foot of a strongly fortified hill 126 miles north-west of Bangalore, and the chief town of the district of the same name in Mysore. The Poligar or local chief was forced to submit to Haidar Alī in 1762, but as he refused to assist his conqueror and had actually sided with the Marāthās and Nizām Alī in their operations against Mysore, the town was besieged and taken by Haidar in March 1779. The name selected by Tīpū possibly refers to the fact that the fort was captured through treachery, on the part of the Muhammadan officers in the army of the Poligar.

The mint-name has been read by Tufnell and others Farrukh-bāb Hisār,

ithe fort of the fortunate gate,' but in the earlier coins the reading is undoubtedly 'yab'. In the later coins the dots of the are misplaced, which has led to this letter being mistaken for a . Kirkpatrick (Appendix E, p. XLI), Captain Macleod (vide Beatson, Appendix, p. clxx) and Kirmani, all support the reading now adopted.

Copper coins of all the denominations were issued from this mint in the years 1215 to 1219, both included. Moor records and figures a paisa dated 1201, but as it has not been met with since his time it is possible that a coin of 1215 has been misread. Attention may be drawn to the two sizes of paisa issued in 1216. The coins of 1215 show a treble-lined border on both sides, while those of the later years have a double-lined circle enclosing a row of oblique dashes.

Many of the coins of this mint are still fairly common, in particular the half-paisas of 1217 and 1218; the coins of 1215 and 1219 are, however, less frequently met with than those of the other years. The double-paisas and one-eighth paisa are rare, and none of the quarter-paisas is common.

FARRUKH-YĀB HISĀR.

Metal. Number:	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.		
	DOUBLE-PAISA.				
Æ 385	1218	Elephant advancing to left with trunk upraised, date A T near the tail which is depressed: above the elephant a flag, with a star in a central square surrounded by a border of dashes. In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes. Pl. VII.	عثماني نرخيا حدار خراب لطنت داراله لطنت On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes.		
386	1219	As on No. 385, but date	As on No. 385.		
		PAISA.			
387	1201	with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date	فرخيا حصار ضرب On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes. In a treble-lined circle.		
388	1215	(Moor, pl. II, fig. 8 As on No. 387, but date	8.) As on No. 387.		
Ju	5	1110	125 011 1101 507.		
389 M	"	As on No. 387, but date	Do.		
390 M	>7	As on No. 389.	سبب فرخیا حصا _ن ضر		
391 M	<i>1</i> 1	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date off.	On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes. In a treble-lined circle. As on No. 387. Pl. VII.		

FARRUKH-YÃB HISÃR.

			and the second s
Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		PAISA—cont.	,
Æ	TOTE	A N	
392	1215	As on No. 391.	As on No. 390.
393 M	1216	As on No. 391, but date ' in a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes. Pl. VII.	As on No. 390, but of shorter. Two dotted rosettes near the upper margin. In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes.
ī		Diameter of coin 21 mm., obverse 16 mm.	and of inner circle on
394	,,	As on No. 393. Pl. VII. Diameter of coin 25 mm., obverse 19'5 mm.	As on No. 393, but dotted rosettes on the field. and of inner circle on
395 M	1217	As on No. 393, but date	As on No. 394.
396 M	1218	As on No. 393, but date	Do.
397 M	1219	As on No. 393, but date	Do.
	!	HALF-PAISA.	J
398 M	1215	F Committee in the Committee of the Comm	فرخیا حصار ضرف ضرف ضرف ضرف ضرف ضرف ضرف ضرف ضرف ضر
399 M	1216	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date [1]. In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes.	فرخیا حمار On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes.

FARRUKH-YĀB HISĀR.

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
HALF-PAISA—cont.			
-Æ 400 M	1217	As on No. 399, but date	As on No. 399.
401 M	1218	As on No. 399, but date	Do.
402	1219	As on No. 399, but date	Do.
QUARTER-PAISA.			
403 M	1216	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date	نرخيا حصار ضرب
		In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes.	On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes.
404 M	1217	As on No. 403, but date	As on No. 403.
405	1218	As on No. 403, but date	Do.
406	12.9	As on No. 403, but date	Do.
		EIGHTH-PAISA	•
407	1217	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date	رب فرخیا حصا ضربب
		In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes.	In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes.
	(Re	port, Mysore Arch. Survey, 1912	-13, pl. IX, fig. 29.)

6. KALİKÜT كليكرت

(Kolikod, cock-fort).

Calicut, the capital of the Malabar district, was taken by Haidar Ali in 1766 from the Zamorin or local ruler, who to evade capture allowed himself to be burned alive in his palace. Comparatively little was done to control the captured district, and the inhabitants led by the Nayar chiefs soon broke into revolt. In 1773 a force was sent by Haidar to Calicut, which quickly brought about the reconquest of the whole of Malabar. The town was taken by a British army under Major Abington in 1782, but was restored to Tīpū Sultān later. Tīpū himself visited Malabar early in 1788 and made a stay of several months, during which arrangements were made for transferring the seat of government from Calicut to Feroke. Calicut was taken by British troops towards the close of 1790, and by the treaty of Seringapatam in 1792, the Malabar district came under the jurisdiction of the East India Company. The usual spelling of the mint-town is that given above, but on some of the كليكوت رcoins it is Kalīkūt, كليكو

Coins were struck at Calicut in gold, silver and copper, from the second to the fifth years of Tīpū's reign. The gold coins consist merely of fanams, which appeared in all the four years that the mint was active; the only silver coins known are two varieties of double-rupee struck in 1215, of which, judging from their present scarcity, the issue must have been very limited. The copper coins, so far as is known, consist only of paisas and quarter-paisas.

The oldest dated coin is a thick coarsely executed paisa of 1198, in which the name of the mint-town is to the right of the field, and some of the letters appear to be placed at right angles to those making up the rest of the inscription; in some examples the inscription has degenerated into a mere scrawl (vide Neumann, pl. 45, no. 20088). One of the words which Jackson reads ... sanah,

appears to me to be بندر bundar, a word which occurs clearly on another Calicut coin (No. 422). In the paisa of 1199, while the figure of the elephant is very crude, the inscription is more carefully executed. There is a variety of the last coin in which the elephant has a thinner body than usual, and extremely slender legs. The later paisas are all well made, and a feature of special interest is that the regnal year 4 is recorded on paisas of both 1200 and 1215. Very few instances are known of regnal years being recorded on the copper coins of Tīpū Sultān, this mode of reckoning being practically confined to the gold and silver issues. The undated paisa (No. 422) inscribed فرب بذور كليكو (struck at the port Kalīkūt), from its general appearance is probably an early coin. The quarter-paisas are all undated, and in some of them the inscriptions are very degenerate.

The gold and silver coins have the usual borders; while in the copper series may be found a pearled circle, a plain double-lined circle, or more commonly the usual double-lined circle enclosing a row of dots.

The gold fanams of Calicut are not uncommon, but as already indicated the silver double-rupees are of great rarity. None of the copper coins is now commonly met with, except perhaps the paisa of 1215 with the date reading from right to left. The undated paisa is extremely rare.

KALİKŪT.

Wets	Date. 1198	FANAM. T On a plain field: in a lined circle with a row of dots.	Reverse. الایکو الایکو In a lined circle with a row of dots.
AI	,	On a plain field: in a lined circle with a row of dots.	مند کلیکو In a lined circle with a
AI 408	,	On a plain field: in a lined circle with a row of dots.	مند کلیکو In a lined circle with a
	1199		In a lined circle with a
	1199		In a lined circle with a row of dots.
7	1199		
409 M		As on No. 408. Pl. VII.	As on No. 408, but date
410 M	1200	Do.	As on No. 408, but date
4II M	1215	Do.	As on No. 408, but date
412 M	,,	Do. Pl. VII.	As on No. 408, but date
-		Double-Rupee.	•
AR 413	1215	احمد	∞
		دین درجهان است	السلطان حيـــد
,		ج کلیکرت	الو العادل صيوم بهار
		روشن زفنه حيدر ضرب	8
		مال شا سنه ۱۲۱۵ محمد	مال شا سنه جلوس
And the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second s		On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes: in a double-lined circle with a row of dots. (Taylor, pl. II, fig.	with dotted rosettes: in a double-lined circle with a row of dots.

KALİKÜT.

KALİKÜT.				
Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse	
•		DOUBLE-RUPEE—c	ont.	
AR 414	1215	As on No. 413, but date ه ۱۲۱ and ش (name of the cyclic year) occupying the penultimate line.	As on No. 413.	
	(S	chulman: White-King Catalogu	e, pl. I, No. 5099.)	
		PAISA.		
Æ 415 M	1198	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail. In a circle of large dots.	کو ۱۱۹۸ <u>څ</u> بندر ضرب	
416 M	1199	Pl. VII. As on No. 415. Pl. VIII.	On a plain field: without marginal border.	
417 M		with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date	کلیکر ب ضر انمر انمرکت کلیکوت کلیکوت On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes.	
	-	In a double-lined circle. Pl. VII. In some specimens the las	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	
		is ٿ	t lotter of the mint name	
41 N	8 ,,	As on No. 417. Pl. VIII.	کلیکوٿ	
			سنہ ع	
			On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	

KALİKÜT.

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.		
	PAISA—cont.				
Æ 419 M	1215	As on No. 417, but date fife: in a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	As on No. 418.		
420 M	"	As on No. 419. · Pl. VIII.	کلیکوت صرب سنه ۴ منه A four-dotted rosette near		
	and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second s		the upper margin. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.		
42I M	,	As on No. 419, but date of first Pl. VIII.	As on No. 417.		
		In same specimens the last le	tter of the mint-name is ٿ		
422 M		As on No. 415. Pl. VIII.	کلیک وت ب ندر		
			ضرب On a plain field : without marginal border.		
		QUARTER-PAIS	Α.		
423 M	-	Elephant to right with uplifted tail. In a dotted circle. Pl. VIII.	کلیکو آ On a plain field : without marginal border.		
424	_	As on No. 423. Pl. VIII.	نن کلیکو		
425		Do.•	A dotted rosette to the left of the field. In a dotted circle. A blundered inscription probably intended for عليكوت and below this two short vertical lines and two dots.		
	<u> </u>		(): Like the forefact of the		

^{*}Tufnell (pl. III, 152) figures a variety of this coin in which the right forefoot of the elephant is distinctly raised. The same writer records a paisa of 1218, but it appears out of place among the coins of 1215 in his catalogue, and the record is doubtless an error.

'7. FARRUKHĪ فرخي (Prosperity.)

This name was given to the place now known as Feroke, situated on the south bank of the Beypore River, about seven miles to the south of Calicut. In 1788, Tīpū Sultān, no doubt prompted by similar reasons to those which led to the destruction of the town of Mysore, demolished Calicut and commenced the erection of a fort a few miles away, around which in course of time it was hoped a new Calicut would arise. The fort was still unfinished on 10th December 1790, when it was taken by Colonel Hartley, after the defeat of Tīpū's army under Husain Alī. The designation of this mint is no more intelligible than are most of Tīpū's newly invented names, but in this case it has persisted to the present day, thus affording a solitary instance of the term which he adopted coming into general use.

The coins of this mint, which were issued during the years 1216, 1217 and 1218, consist of gold fanams, and in copper of a double-paisa, and single, half and quarter-paisas. Moor in his "Narrative of the Operations of Little's Detachment" (p. 475, pl. II, fig. 2), describes and figures a double-paisa of the year 1219, but there can be little doubt that he has misread a similar coin of the previous year, for the year 1219 actually commenced a few months after Farrukhi was captured by the British. Both Weyl and Jackson record a quarter-paisa dated 1226, doubtless a die error for 1216.

In the majority of the copper coins the ornamental border on both surfaces consists of the usual row of dots between two lined circles, but in two of the paisas of 1216 the dots are replaced by curved dashes.

The paisa of 1217 is still commonly found and that of the following year is not uncommon. The other coins are less frequently met with, the double-paisa, the paisas of 1216, and the quarter-paisas being all rare. The gold fanams are not uncommon.

FARRUKHI.

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
*		FANAM.	
AI	_	~	1 1111
426 M	1216		فرخ _ي
		On a plain field: in a lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. VIII.	In a lined circle with a row of dots.
427	1217	As on No. 426.	As on No. 426, but date
428	1218	Do.	As on No. 426, but date

FARRUKHI.

		<u> </u>	
Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Double-Pais	Α.
Æ 429 M	1218	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted trunk, date	ر ي
		is depressed: above the elephant a flag, with a star in a central square surrounded by a border of	داراسلطد عن
2	*	dashes. Margin?* Pl. VIII.	Margin ?
		PAISA.	
430	1216	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail: above	فرخي
		the elephant the word	ضرب .
1		and the date	On a field onamented with dotted rosettes.
	and the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second s	In a double-lined circle with a row of curved dashes.	In a double-lined circle with a row of curved dashes.
		(British Museun	n.)
431	,,	As on No. 430, but word سند	
3	,	(Tufnell.)	
432	y y	As on No. 430, but in a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	As on No. 430, but in a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
		(Tufnell, pl. III, 1	(69.)
433 M	1217	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date	ر فرخي
3	To the Collaboration of the second	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	Three dotted rosettes in the lower part of the field.
			In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
		In some specimens the d fined to the lower part of the	ofted rosettes are not confield.

On all the specimens I have seen the marginal design was incomplete, but there were tracse of a lined circle, and the arrangement was probably the same as in the other coins of the Farrukhi mint.

FARRUKHİ.

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.		
	PAISA—cont.				
Æ 434 M	1218	As on No. 433, but date	As on No. 433.		
435 M	33 €	As on No. 434.	فرخي مضر سب		
я			On a plain field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.		
		HALF-PAISA.	er ja		
436 M	1217	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date	فرخي		
		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. VIII.	Three dotted rosettes in the lower part of the field. In a double-lined circle		
437 M	1218	As on No. 436, but date	with a row of dots. As on No. 436.		
		Quarter-Pais	A.		
438	1216	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail. Border?	۳.۲۲۱ سنم درخي		
	The second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second secon		ضرب (Date ۱۲۱ in error for ۱۲۱).* Border?		
		(Weyl. Jackson	160 (SIR II) (SI ES)		
439	1217	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date	ر فرخي		
	and a market distance of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the s	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	A dotted rosette in the lower part of the field. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.		
44	0) 1218	(Weyl.)			
Ň	Ă IZIO	As on No. 439, but date	As on No. 439.		
-	* I have	e not seen this coin and the arrangement	of the inscription is conjecture!		
	* I have not seen this coin and the arrangement of the inscription is conjectural.				

8. SALĀMĀBĀD ملم اباد

(The City of Peace.)

This name was applied to the town of Satyamangalam, situated on the Bhavani river, in the northern part of the Coimbatore district. It was a place of considerable military importance during the campaigns of Haidar and Tīpū, because it lies close to the passes through which troops descended to the low country from the Mysore plateau, when operating in the south and towards the west coast. The town had been in the possession of Mysore for about a hundred years before Haidar came into power. It was captured by British troops under Colonel Floyd, in August 1790, but was afterwards abandoned. Satyamangalam remained in the possession of Tīpū up to the time of his death.

A series of roughly executed copper coins was issued from this mint in the years 1216, 1217 and 1218. In all of them, with the exception of a half-paisa of 1216, there is a wide marginal double-lined circle crossed by radiating lines, while in the half-paisa just referred to, the space between the two circles is occupied by three-branched flowers which almost resemble arrow-heads, pointing around the circumference.

The coins of this mint are all more or less rare, the paisas of 1216 and 1217 being perhaps more frequently met with than any of the others, while the quarter and one-eighth paisa are both extremely rare.

SALĀMĀBĀD.

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		PAISA.	
Æ 44I M	1216	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the tail the date [[[]]] In a wide double-lined circle crossed by radiating lines.	ملام ملام On a plain field. In a wide double-lined circle crossed by radi- ating lines.
442 M	1217	As on No. 441, but date viri and last figure of date to left of the tail.	As on No. 441.
443 M	1218	As on No. 441, but date AITI and all the figures to left of the elephant's tail. Pl. VIII.	Do.

SALĀMĀBĀD.

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
***************************************		HALF-PAISA.	-
Æ 444 M	1216	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the tail the date in the lined circle crossed by radiating lines.	ال مركبي ضريبي On a plain field. In a wide double-lined circle crossed by radi-
445	17	As on No. 444, but date to left of the elephant's tail. In a wide double-lined circle enclosing a flowered pattern. Pl. VIII.	ating lines. As on No. 444. In a wide double-lined circle enclosing a
446 M	1217	As on No. 444, but date <pre> </pre> <pre> <pre></pre></pre>	flowered pattern. As on No. 444.
447 M	1218	As on No. 444, but date All and all the figures to left of the elephant's tail. Pl. VIII.	Do.
		QUARTER-PAIS.	Α.
448	1216	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the tail the date	اباد سلام
		In a wide double-lined circle crossed by radiating lines. Pl. VIII.	In a wide double-lined circle crossed by radiating lines.
4.40	. rati	EIGHTH-PAISA	
449 M	1210	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: the date $\land \land $ to left of the tail.	صلام الم
		In a double-lined circle crossed by radiating lines. Pl. VIII.	On a plain field. In a double-lined circle crossed by radiating lines.

9. KHĀLIQĀBĀD خالق اباد

(The City of God.)

This fanciful appellation was, we have every reason to believe, given to Dindigul, an important town in the Madura district, with an isolated rock which was formerly strongly fortified rising 280 feet above the surrounding country. It first became included in Mysore territory in 1742, and thirteen years later Haidar Alī was appointed military governor of the place, an appointment which may be said to have been the commencement of his rise to power. Dindigul surrendered to Col. Wood in August 1767, but was retaken by Haidar in the following year. It surrendered once again to Col. Lang in May 1783, and was restored to Tipu Sultan by the treaty of Mangalore in 1784. It was subsequently taken by Col. Stuart on 22nd August 1790, from which date it ceased to be included in Mysore, and was finally placed under the control of the East India Company by the treaty of 1792. It is on record that Tipū visited Dindigul in 1788, after founding Farrukhī, but the coinage of Khāliqābād dates from a year earlier than this visit.

Hawkes in 1856 recorded the statement that Khāliqābād was a name given by Tīpū to Chandagāl, near Seringapatam, and this attribution has been followed generally by later writers. In Dr. Taylor's memoir The Coins of Tipū Sultān, issued in 1914, will be found, however, a series of arguments, supplied by the present writer, in favour of identifying the mint with Dindigul rather than Chandagal, and these may be briefly recapitulated. Chandagal is an insignificant village at the southern end of the main ford over the River Cauvery to Seringapatam, and is almost within stone throw of the latter place. It is extremely unlikely that Tipu would locate a second mint so near his chief one, and the places selected for coinage operations were always of importance in some way or other. The coins, which were only in use for a few years, are of coarse execution, and the dies were evidently made by workmen who were ignorant of the characters, which could hardly have been the case in a place close to Seringapatam. Many of the coins are not rare at the present day in the Madura district, and they are certainly commoner there than anywhere else, while of a number of Tipu's copper coins collected for me at Dindigul some years ago, the majority were of the Khāliqābād mint. In the History of the Reign of Tipū Sultān by Mīr Hussein Alī Khān Kirmānī, it is definitely stated that Khaliqabad was another name for Dindigul, and although Kirmani is not always correct in his statements, this one may perhaps be accepted. It is in every way likely that such an important fortified town as Dindigul, dominating as it did the northern entrance to the Madura district, would be selected as a fitting location for a mint.

One of the commonest coins of Khāliqābād is a quarter-paisa apparently dated 1225, an impossible year for Dindigul, but as will be seen from the catalogue there are numerous variations of this coin, and I think there can be little doubt that they are the work of Tamil die-cutters who were ignorant of the Arabic numerals, and the year intended was really 1215.

Gold fanams, and copper paisas, half-paisas and quarter-paisas, were struck at Khāliqābād from 1215 to 1218. The last year is recorded by Marsden and Taylor (vide Coins of Tipū Sultān, pl. I, fig. 3), but as will be seen from Taylor's figure the last numeral of the date is not erect, and some doubt may in consequence be expressed as to whether the year is not 1217. The coins are all roughly executed and the date is very frequently blundered.

The most usual border is a double-lined circle enclosing oblique lines or dashes, but on some coins the oblique lines are replaced by objects resembling arrow-heads, or \land - shaped cross-bars.

The gold fanams are now rare, and with the exception of some of the blundered quarter-paisas of 1215 which are not infrequently met with, none of the copper coins can be said to be common. In fact the paisas must be described as moderately rare.

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
AT .		FANAM.	
AI.		τ	خا تی اباد
450	1215	On plain field: in a lined circle with a row of dots.	1712
			صرت ا
	,		In a lined circle with a row of dots.
		(British Museum, fide)	Tackson.)
451 M	1217	As on No. 450. Pl. IX.	As on No. 450, but date
		PAISA.	1
Æ 452	1215	Elephant advancing to left (?) above it the date المالة (in error for المالة) and the word سنم Border?	خالق ا اد ضرکب Border ?
	1	(British Museum, fide,	lackson
453 M	1217	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date < In a double-lined circle with a row of thick oblique dashes.* Pl. IX.	خالی اباد ضرب On a plain field. In a double-lined circle

^{*} A Khāliqābād paisa sold at the White-King sale was catalogued as of date 1212. I examined it and found it to be a paisa of 1217.

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.		
	HALF-PAISA.				
Æ 454	1215	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date	خال <i>ق اباد</i> ضر On a plain field:		
		In a double-lined circle with a row of thick oblique dashes.	In a double-lined circle with a row of thick oblique dashes.		
		(Tufnell, pl. IV, 15	59.)		
455 M	1217	As on No. 454, but date < Pl. IX.	As on No. 454.		
456	1218	As on No. 454 (?), but date	As on No. 454 (?).		
l		(Marsden.)			
		O B			
		QUARTER-PAIS	A.		
457	1215	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date [[[]]] (in error for [[]]) In a double-lined circle with	خالق اك ضر ضر On a plain field. In a double-lined circle		
		a row of oblique cross- lines. Pl. IX.	with a row of oblique- cross-lines.		
458	,,	As on No. 457, but date Affo (in error for 1510)	As on No. 457.		
459	,,	As on No. 457, but date	Do.		
		In a double-lined circle with a row of arrow-heads (介)	In a double-lined circle with a row of ∧- shaped cross-bars.		
460	,,	As on No. 457, but date	As on No. 459.		
	,	In a double-lined circle with a row of \land -shaped crossbars. Pl. IX.	No. 10		
461	,,	As on No. 457, but date	As on No. 457.		
×	} .	(Weyl.)			
8 383-22					

Metal. Number.	Date.	Ohverse.	Reverse.		
	QUARTER-PAISA—cont.				
Æ 462	1215	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date off (in error for off)	As on No. 457.		
		In a double-lined circle with a row of oblique cross-lines.			
463	>1	As on No. 462, but date of []	Pi. IX.		
464)	As on No. 462, but date o 77 > (in error for c 171)	Do.		
465	1216	As on No. 459, but date	As on No. 459.		
		To the right of the date and separated from it by the tip of the elep- hant's tail is the numeral			
	l	(Jackson, pl. II, 286	6. <i>)</i>		
466	! ,,	As on No. 462, but date	As on No. 457.		
		(Jackson.)			
467	33	As on No. 462, but date (in error for) and in a double-lined circle with a row of arrow-heads. Pl. IX.	As on No. 459.		
468	1217	As on No. 457, but date < [[]]; in a double-lined circle with a row of oblique dashes.	a warm of abligues daches		
469	,,	As on No. 468, but date virithe first two figures separated by the end of the elephant's tail. Pl. IX.	- 1		

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.		
******		QUARTER-PAISA-	-cont.		
Æ 470	1217	As on No. 469, but in a double-lined circle with a row of arrow-heads.			
471	"	As on No. 462, but date viri: in a double-	Do.		
•		lined circle with a row of arrow-heads. Pl IX.			
472 M	,,	As on No. 471, but date viii (in error for viii)	. Do.		
473	, ,,	As on No. 457, but date < 1 (in error probably for \vee []	As on No. 457.		
474	,,,	As on No. 457, but date < (in error probably for v)	Do.		
		(Weyl.)	1		
475	1218	As on No. 457, (?), but date	Do. (?).		
	-	(Marsden.)	•		
476	-	As on No. 457, but date represented by the figures	Do.		
	1	(Weyl.)			
47 <i>7</i> M		As on No. 462, but date represented by the figures 11: in a double-lined	As on No. 459.		
		circle with a row of \wedge - shaped cross-bars.			
478	_	Elephant advancing to left. No date.	As on No. 468.		
		In a lined circle and ring of dots. (Jackson.)			
479	-	As on No. 478.	خالقہ ضر کـــــــ		
×		(Jackson.)	.)-		

نافراباد To. ZAFARĀBĀD ظفراباد

(The City of Victory.)

This name was at first assigned to Mercara, the capital of Coorg, but in December 1785 (1200 A.H.) it was transferred to Gurram-konda (vide Kirkpatrick, pp. 206, 224). From their dates none of the coins could, therefore, have been struck at Mercara.

Gurramkonda, a town in the Cuddapah district with a strong hill-fort, was taken by Haidar Alī in 1768 from the Nawābs of Cuddapah, who owed allegiance to the Nizām. A few years later it surrendered to the Marāthās, from whom, however, it was recaptured by Tīpū Sultān early in 1774. In 1791 the town was invested by British troops and a strong force of the Nizām's, but the fort managed to hold out till the following year, when peace was declared. By the treaty of 1792 the Cuddapah district was restored to the Nizām, by whom in 1800, it along with the Bellary and Anantapūr districts was ceded to the East India Company.

The coins of this mint consist of a small series of paisas and of half and quarter-paisas, struck from 1215 to 1218, but no coin of the year 1217 has yet been recorded. In most of them the border consists of the usual double-lined circle enclosing a row of dots. Two of the half-paisas, however, exhibit peculiar borders; in one of them the double-lined circle on both sides encloses objects resembling arrow-heads, while in the other the border just described occurs on the reverse, and the obverse has groups of three short concentric lines within the double circle.

The least rare of the Zafarābād coins is the half-paisa of 1218, which is still occasionally met with. All the other coins of this mint are more or less rare, and some of them are now very seldom met with.

ZAFARĀBĀD.				
Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	
Æ		PAISA.		
480	1216	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date	ظفراباد ضر	
	A lammary and the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	

Tackson.)

(Schulman: White-King Catalogue.

ZAFARĀBĀD.

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obwerse.	Reverse.
Met	-		
		PAISA—cont.	
Æ 481	1218	As on No. 480; but date	As on No. 480.
2.	,	(Tufnell, pl. IV, 19	91.)
482 M	, ; ,	As on No. 481, but date	Do. Pl. IX.
,		HALF-PAISA	,
483	1215	Elephant advancing to right with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date	ظفرآباد ضر ضر On a field ornamented
		In a double-lined circle en- closing objects resembl- ing arrow-heads.	with dotted rosettes.
484 M	1216	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date	As on No. 483, but the field plain. In a double-lined circle crossed by irregular lines which in parts
		In a double-lined circle en- closing groups of three short concentric lines.	tend to resemble arrow-
485 M	,,	As on No. 484. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. IX.	As on No. 483. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.
486 M	1218	As on No. 485, but date	As on No. 485.
	QUARTER-PAISA.		
487	1218	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the elephant the date	ظفراباد ضر ک
		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.

II. DHĀRWĀR دهار وار KHWURSHED-SAWĀD خورشید سواد (The sun-blackened place.)

From Dhārwār, the chief town of the district of the same name in the extreme south of the Bombay Presidency, were issued in the year 1216 two coins in gold and one in silver. In the two following years a limited number of coins in gold, silver and copper, were struck at the same mint, to which the fanciful name Khwurshed-sawād was now applied. This strongly fortified town was taken by Haidar Alī from the Marāthās in 1778, the garrison of the fort being deceived by an ingenious stratagem. It finally surrendered to the combined British and Marāthā army on 7th April 1791, after a siege of twenty-nine weeks. By the treaty of Seringapatam it was, in the following year, restored to the Marāthās.

The pagoda with the mint name Dharwar follows the earlier or sultant type, while the two later pagodas, in which the mint appears as Khwurshed-sawad, conform to the faruqt type; in all three the border consists of a lined circle enclosing a row of dots, but in the two later coins and on the reverse of the oldest one the circle appears to be single. The rupees also bear the two mint names; all belong to the later type or imamt, and the border is a single or double-lined circle enclosing a row of dots. Only three copper coins are known, and these have a distinctive border consisting of a wide double-lined circle enclosing dots in groups of three, arranged in triangular fashion, with considerable intervals between. Two peculiar 'arrow-head' marks are noticeable on the reverse of the paisa of 1217.

The coins of this mint are all more or less rare, the paisa of 1218 being perhaps the least rare. The rupees are of considerable rarity, and the same may also be said of the half-paisa.

		DHĀRWĀR.	
Metal.	e. Ob	bverse.	Reverse.
AI	On a granul double-lin	PAGODA. Calcel calcel calcel lated field: in a ned circle with a nets. Pl. IX.	السلطان العسا العسا العسا دل سنہ دل سنہ a single-lined circle with a row of dots.

DHĀRWĀR. KHWURSHED-SAWĀD.

The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s				
Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	
	<u></u>	FANAM.		
AI 489	1216	C	۱۴۲۲ دهار وار	
		On a plain field: in a lined circle with a row of dots.	ضربُ In a lifted circle with a row of dots.*	
		Schulman: White-King		
		RUPEE.	* **	
AR 490	1216	2000	هر الو السلطان محيد	
		دين درجهان	ا حدید تاریخ مال سخ	
		اســــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	العادل جلوسس	
	-	روشن زفتم حيدر امام.	ميوم بهاري مذ. 1 جلو	
		دهار وار سال سارا سنه		
		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots,	with a row of dots.	
		(Jackson, pl. II, 2	88.)	
	ì	* PAGODA.		
AI 491 M	1217	فاروق فاروق شید شیبه	هو محمد لسلطان	
		خور مواد	V111	
		ا سند	الو العادل مدّم	
		The (Haidar's initial) is united to the last letter of	A few dotted rosettes in the field.	
		fārūqī. In a lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. IX.	T- 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
492	1218	As on No. 491, but regnal year ^	As on No. 491, but date	
-	1	the chin and the inscription	n on the reverse is conjectural.	

[•] I have not seen this coin and the inscription on the reverse is conjectural.

KHWURSHED-SAWAD.

Metal. Number	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Me		Rupee.	
AR 493	1217	NOPEE.	- هو الو
		احدد	
		دين در جهان	السلطان حيــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
		اسسا	تاريخ يبال سخ
1		ہ ضرب	العادل جلوس سر
2		روشن زندم حيدر امام	میوم بهاری مند ۷ جلو
		شيد سواد مال سراب	
		خور منه ۱۲۱۷	
		In a lined circle with a row of dots.	A dotted rosette near the upper margin. In a lined circle with a row of dots.
494	1218	As on No. 493, but cyclic year im and date AITI	As on No. 493, but regnal year ^
Æ	i L	PAISA.	•
495	1217	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the tail the date <	سوان شيــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ
,		In a wide double-lined circle with groups of three dots placed at consider-	ض ب
		able intervals.	A mark resembling an arrow-head near the upper margin, and a second smaller one between the two upper lines of the inscription.
	1		The same border as on the obverse.
		A variety of this coin in the series of dotted rosettes elephant.	e British Museum has a son the obverse above the
49	6 121 M	As on No. 495, but date	As on No. 495, but with- out the arrow-head
•		Pl. IX.	marks.

115 KHWURSHED-SAWĀD

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse
		HALF-PAISA.	
Æ 497 M	1217	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the elephant three groups of four-dotted rosettes and the date < i i l In a wide double-lined circle, with groups of three dots : placed at considerable intervals. Pl. IX.	سواد خور خور ضرب On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes. The same border as on the obverse.

نظر بار NAZARBĀR نظر بار

(Scattering favour.)

In 1787, Tīpū Sultān wishing to destroy the evidences of Hindu power, demolished the old fort and town of Mysore, and erected a new fort about a mile to the east of the older one, to which the above fanciful name was given. Mysore or Mahishūr derives its name from Mahishāsura, the buffalo-headed monster destroyed by Kāli, who is locally known as Chāmundi. It has been the capital of the State since the death of Tīpū, but it was an important city, and the seat of the Rājās or Wodeyars, long before the Muhammadan usurpation. The fort of Nazarbūr was still unfinished in 1799, and the stones used in its construction, which had actually been taken from the old fort, were brought back and used in the restoration of the latter.

The coinage of this mint is limited to a paisa, half-paisa and quarter-paisa, struck in 1216, all of which are somewhat rare, the half-paisa being, however, more frequently met with than the other two. The border in all is a double-lined circle enclosing a row of dots, as in the Seringapatam coins. Mysore is only a few miles distant from Seringapatam, where possibly the Nazarbar coins were actually struck.

NAZARBĀR

Metal. Number.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	
		Paisa.	1	
Æ				
408 M	1216	Elephant advancing to left with uplifted tail: above the tail the date 755	فرنظو بار	
		In a double-lined circle with a row of dots. Pl. IX.	On a field ornamented with dotted rosettes. In a double-lined circle with a row of dots.	
• HALF-PAISA.				
		in a second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of t		
499 M	1210	As on No. 498. PLIX,	As on No. 498	
Quarter-Paisa.				
500	1216	As on No. 498.	As on No. 498.	

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XII. Mysore—A Gazetteer. By B. Lewis Rice. Volume I. London: 1897.

Coins of Haidar Alī and Tīpū Sultān, pp. 803-807. Plate II.

XIII. Catalogue Collection du Dr. L. White King, venté à Amsterdam le 18 Décembre 1905 et jours suivants. J. Schulman. Quatrième Partie. Amsterdam: 1905.

Coins of Haidar Alī and Tīpū Sultān, p. 6, Pl. I.

XIV. Coin Collecting in Mysore. By Major R. P. Jackson. British Numismatic Journal, Vol. V, 1909

Coins of Haidar Alī and Tīpū Sultān, pp. 13-45 (separate copy). Plates I and II

XV. Report of the Mysore Archæological Department for the year 1912-13. By R. Narasimhachar.

Coins of Tipu Sultan on Pl. IX. There are short references to Tipu's coins in some of the other Reports of this series.

XVI. The Coins of Tīpū Sultān. (Occasional Memoirs of the Numismatic Society of India). By Rev. G. P. Taylor, M.A., D.D. Oxford: 1914. Two plates.

XVII. Note on the Dates of the Mauludi Era of Tipu Sultan of Mysore. By J. R. Henderson. Numismatic Supplement No. XXIII, p. 251, Journal Asiatic Society of Bengal (New Series), Vol. X, 1914.

LIST OF COINS ILLUSTRATED

The numbers of the gold and silver coins are followed by the usual letters for these metals, while the copper coins are merely numbered. In all cases the numbers are those under which the coins are described in the catalogue.

PLATE I.

Coins of Haidar Alī and Tīpū Sultān (Seringapatam).

```
    Haidar Alī.—Pagoda (Siva and Parvatī).

                           (Muhammad Shāh); Gooty, 1194.
 3.
                   Half-pagoda (Siva and Parvatī).
 5.
6.
         **
                                  (Vishnu).
                   Fanam (Siva and Parvatī).
         ,,
                            1189.
                      ,,
                            1166 (?).
10.
                   Paisa; Seringapatam, 1195.
II.
         11
                            Bellary.
13.
         ,,
                            Bellary.
14.
                      ,,
                            Seringapatam.
15.
         ,,
                   Double-cash, with Kanarese numerals.
17.
                   Tiger and battle-axe; half-paisa.
22.
          ,,
                                           quarter-paisa.
23.
          ,,
                                            eighth-paisa.
25..
                                      Ahmadī, 1215.
    Tīpū Sultān.—Seringapatam.
                                      Sadīqī, 1217.
 8.
                          ,,
                                      Pagoda, 1198.
13.
                          ,,
                                                I200.
14.
          99
                                               (fārūqī), 1217.
17.
                          ,,
                                      Fanam, 1197.
23.
                                      Double-rupee, 1198.
4I.
                                                      1216.
46.
```

NOTE.--The coins of Haidar Ali occupy the upper half and those of Tipil Sultan the lower half of the plate. As the two series are numbered separately in the catalogue similar numbers occur in the two parts of the plate.

PLATE II.

Coins of Tīpū Sultān (Seringapatam)--cont.

47	Seringapatam.	-Double-rupee (haidarī), 1216.
	Dorman	Rupee (imāmī), 1216.
53-	91	
57.	>>	" 1219."
57. 67.	"	Half-rupee (abidi), 1222.
		Quarter-rupee (bāqirī), 1217.
70.	,,	State de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la faction de la fact
77.	71	Eighth-rupee (jafarī), 1221.
83.		Sixteenth-rupee (kāzimī), 1221.
	72	Double-paisa (othmānī), 1218.
92.	"	
03.	"	,, 1218.
20	**	Double-paisa (mushtarī), 1221.
93. 98.	71	
99.	n	,, 1222.
	17	

PLATE III.

Coins of Tîpū Sultān (Seringapatam)—cont.

```
101. Seringapatam. - Double-paisa (mushtari), 1224.
                        Paisa, 1201.
107.
                              1220; 1260 in error.
118.
            ,,
                              1221.
119.
            ,,
                              1221.
120.
            ,,
                               (zohrā), 122I.
121.
            ,,
                          ,,
                               (zohra), 1221.
122.
                          31
                                        1224; variety with 7-dotted
                              (zohra),
133-a.
                          ••
                                 rosette.
                              (zohra), 1224; variety with star.
133-c.
                          ,,
                                                                  pointed
                                              variety
                                                          with
133-d.
                          ,,
            22
                                              mark.
                       Half-paisa, 1201.
140.
            ,,
                                    1215.
I4I.
                                    1215.
142.
                            - ,,
                                    1220.
148.
                             ,,
            ,,
                                    (bahrām), 1221.
151.
             ,,
                              PLATE IV.
         Coins of Tīpū Sultān (Seringapatam-cont.
                                                           Nagar).
157. Seringapatam.—Half-paisa (bahrām), 1223.
                                                1224.
159.
             "
                                                1226.
161.
             "
162.
                       Half-paisa, no date.
165.
                       Quarter-paisa, 1200.
             "
                                        1201.
166.
             ,,
                              ,,
                                        1221.
 175.
                               3 9
                                        1221.
 176.
             **
                                        (akhtar), 1222.
 180.
                                                  1223.
 183.
                                                  1223.
 184.
                                            ,,
 186.
                                                  1225.
                                            ,,
                                                  1226.
 187.
                                        no date.
 188.
                        Eighth-paisa, 1218.
 191.
             ,,
                                       (qutb), 1222.
 194.
             ,,
                                               1224.
 195.
 200. Nagar.-Pagoda, 1198.
                         (fārūgī), 1216.
 204.
          15
                Fanam, 1198.
 207.
                        1220.
 214.
          ,,
                Rupee (imāmī), 1216.
 219.
          33
                Double-paisa (othmānī), 1218.
 221.
                               (mushtarī), 1223.
 223.
          .,
                                PLATE V.
                   Coins of Tīpū Sultān (Nagar-cont.).
 224. Nagar.-Double-paisa (mushtarī), 1224.
                                            1226.
 226.
```

Paisa, 1197.

,,

1200.

1197; rosette variety.

228.

230.

228-a.

```
235. Nagar.—Paisa, 1217.
                     (zohrā), 1222.
242.
                ,,
                              I224.
249.
                        ,,
                ,,
                              1225; 216 in error on the obverse.
25 I.
                        ,,
       ,,
                ,,
                             1225; 1223 in error on the obverse.
252.
       ,,
                     1226 (?); 216 in error.
255.
       ,,
              Half-paisa, 1200.
259.
       "
                          (bahrām), 1222.
265.
       ,,
                  ,,
                             PLATE VI.
           Coins of Tipu Sultan (Nagar—cont.
                                                  Gooty).
270. Nagar.—Half-paisa (bahrām), 1227.
              Quarter-paisa, 1198.
272.
        ,,
              Quarter-paisa, 1216.
275.
        ,,
              Quarter-paisa (akhtar), 1226.
282.
        ,,
              Quarter-paisa (zohrā in error for akhtar), 1226.
283.
        ,,
              Eighth-paisa (qutb), 1226.
285.
        ,,
             Paisa, 1215.
286. Gooty.
              Paisa, 1216.
287.
        33
              Paisa, 1218.
291.
        77
              Paisa, 1221; 1661 in error.
295.
        ,,
              Paisa, 1222.
297.
        ,,
              Paisa (zohra), 1224.
299.
        ,,
              Paisa (zohra), 1225; 1663 in error on the obverse.
301.
        **
              Half-paisa, 1218.
3IO.
              Half-paisa, 1222.
312.
        ,,
              Half-paisa (bahrām), 1224.
315.
        "
              Half-paisa (bahrām), 1225; 1665 in error on
                                                                   the
316.
        >>
                  reverse.
              Half-paisa (bahram), 1225; 1663 in error on
                                                                   the
317.
        ,,
                  obverse, and 166 (3) in error on the reverse.
              Half-paisa (bahrām), 1226; 1222 in error on
                                                                 the
318.
        ,,
                  obverse:
              Ouarter-paisa, 1216.
322.
              Quarter-paisa, 1223; 1663 in error on the obverse.
        ,,
331.
              Quarter-paisa, 1223; as the last coin, but the tail of
331-a.
        ,,
                  the elephant depressed.
              Quarter-paisa, 1223; 1663 (with reversed 3) on the
332.
                  obverse.
                            PLATE VII.
   Coins of Tipu Sultan (Gooty-cont. , Bangalore, Chitaldrug,
                               Calicut).
336. Gooty.—Quarter-paisa (bahrām in error for akhtar), 1225;
                 1222 in error on the reverse.
              Quarter-paisa (bahram in error for akhtar), 1225;
338.
                 1665 in error on the reverse.
              Quarter-paisa (akhtar), 1226.
342.
              Quarter-paisa (akhtar), 1226; 1222 in error on the
       .,
345.
                  obverse.
356. Bangalore.—Paisa, 1216.
                  Paisa, 1217.
358.
                  Half-paisa, 1215.
362.
         ,,
                  Half-paisa, 1216.
```

364.

**

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368. Bangalore.—Half-paisa, 1218.
                  Quarter-paisa, 1218.
379.
         ,,
                  Eighth-paisa, 1218.
383.
385. Chitaldrug.—Double-paisa (othmānī), 1218.
                   Paisa, 1215.
389.
          ,,
                   Paisa, 1216.
393.
          ,,
                   Paisa, 1216; larger and thinner variety.
394.
         . ,,
398.
                   Half-paisa, 1215.
          ,,
                   Half-paisa, 1217.
400.
          "
404.
                   Quarter-paisa, 1217.
              –Fanam, 1199.
409. Calicut.-
               Fanam, 1215.
412.
        "
               Paisa, 1198.
415.
        **
               Paisa, 1200.
417.
        ,,
                            PLATE VIII.
  Coins of Tipu Sultan (Calicut—cont. Feroke, Satyamangalam).
416. Calicut.—Paisa, 1199.
418.
                Paisa, 1200; fourth regnal year.
        ,,
                Paisa, 1215; fourth regnal year.
420.
        11
                Paisa, 1215.
42I.
        "
                Paisa, no date.
422.
        ,,
                Quarter-paisa, no date.
423.
        ,,
                Quarter-paisa, no date
424.
426. Feroke.-
               -Fanam, 1216.
                Double-paisa (othmānī), 1218.
429.
        ,,
                Paisa, 1218.
434.
        ,,
                Half-paisa, 1217.
436.
        ,,
                Quarter-paisa, 1218.
440.
 443. Satyamangalam.—Paisa, 1218.
                          Half-paisa, 1216.
 445.
              ,,
                          Half-paisa, 1218.
 447.
                          Quarter-paisa, 1216.
 448.
              ,,
                          Eighth-paisa, 1218.
 449.
              ,,
                              PLATE IX.
      Coins of Tīpū Sultān (Dindigul, Gurramkonda, Dhārwār,
                                Mysore).
 451. Dindigul.—Fanam, 1217.
                  Paisa, 1217.
 453.
           ,,
                  Half-paisa, 1217.
 455.
          ,,
                  Quarter-paisa, 1215; 1225 in error.
 457.
          "
                  Quarter-paisa, 1215; 2165 in error.
 460.
           ,,
                  Quarter-paisa, 1215; 1665 in error.
  463.
           ,,
  466.
                  Quarter-paisa, 1216; 1116 in error.
           ,,
  468.
                  Quarter-paisa, 1217.
           77
  47 I.
                  Quarter-paisa, 1217.
  482. Gurramkonda.—Paisa, 1218; 1618 in error.
  484.
                        Half-paisa, 1216.
             "
  485.
                        Half-paisa, 1216.
  488. Dharwar.—Pagoda, 1216.
                   Pagoda (fārūqī), 1217.
  491.
          "
                   Paisa, 1218.
  496.
          ,,
                   Half-paisa, 1217.
  497.
           **
  498. Mysore.—Paisa, 1216.
```

Half-paisa, 1216.

499.

"

ERRATA.

Plate I. For 23 Al read 25 Al.

Plate IV. The obverse and reverse of 204 A have been transposed.

Plate VI. No. 331 shows a variety in which the elephant's tail is raised. No. 331-6 shows the tail depressed as described in the Catalogue.

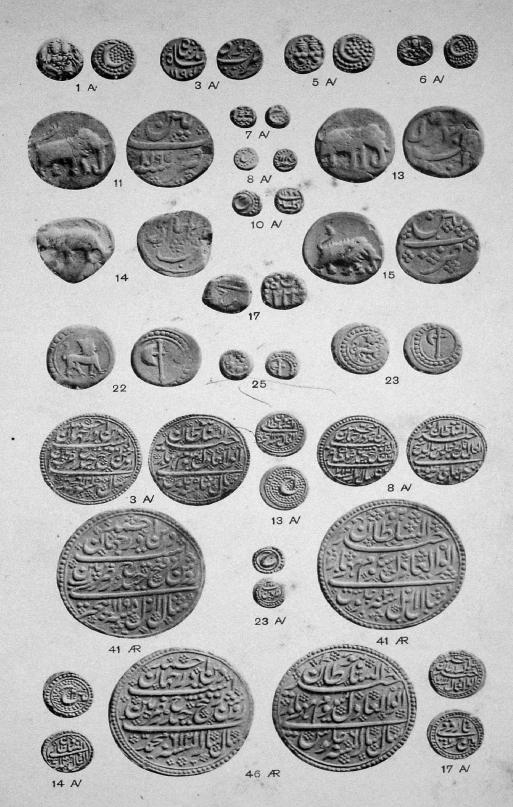
Plate VII. For 389 read 391.

" No. 409 Al shows a variety in which the last letter of the mint-name is omitted.

Plate IX. For 466 read 467.

" For 468 read 469.

, The obverse and reverse of 488 AI and 491 AI have been transposed.



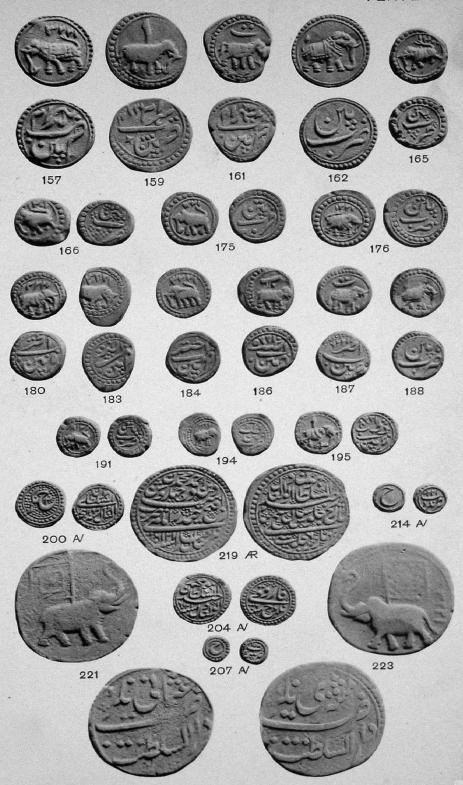
HAIDAR ALĪ—TĪPŪ SULTĀN; SERINGAPATAM



TIPŪ SULTĀN; SERINGAPATAM



TĪPŪ SULTAN; SERINGAPATAM



TĪPU SULTĀN; SERINGAPATAM, NAGAR



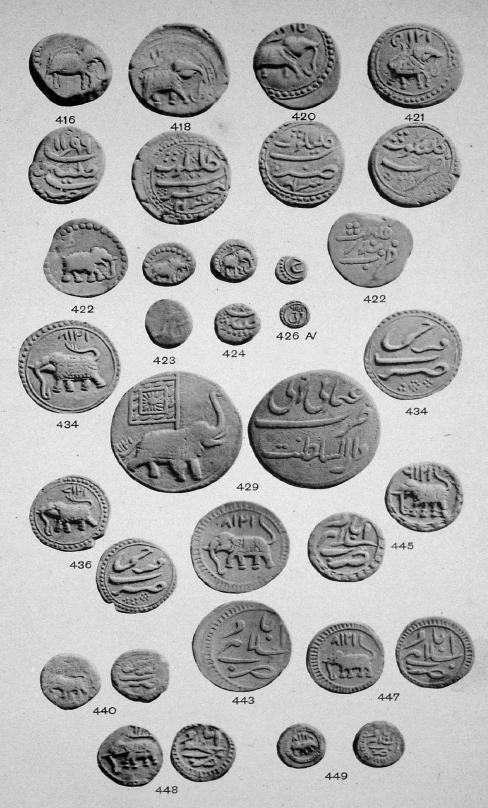
TĪPŪ SULTĀN; NAGAR



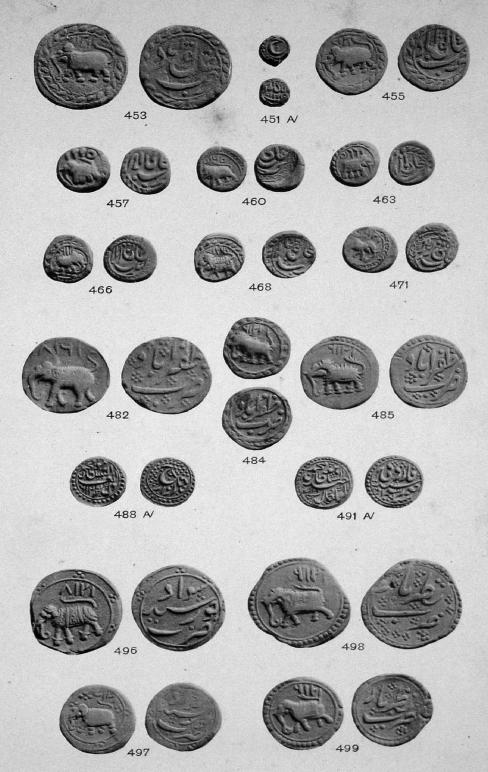
TĪPŪ SULTĀN; NAGAR, GOOTY



TĪPŪ SULTĀN; GOOTY, BANGALORE, CHITALDRŪG, CALICUT



TĪPŪ ŞULTĀN; CALICUT, FEROKE, SATYAMANGALAM



TĪPU SULTĀN; DINDIGUL, GURRAMKONDA, DHĀRWĀR, MYSORE

